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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 14, and 15.

Russian Reserves Mass; Seamen Mutiny Ruling; Sugar Rationing Protest

The World's Day—April 6, 1942

The War: Russians Move Reserves to Front

Russia: Soviets were reported moving great masses of reserves into front lines as spring thaws turned Russian battlefields into quagmires.

In the air: Three hundred RAF bombers struck at Cologne, Germany, and an aerial engine works near Paris during the night. [Page 1.]

Norwegian coast: A British Commando raid on the Norwegian port of Narvik was reported from Stockholm without British confirmation.

Atlantic Ocean: The Nazi surface raider Kormoran, which Berlin once admitted was lost in the Pacific following a naval battle with the Australian cruiser Sydney, was reported in German dispatches to be now on a mission in the Atlantic with other naval forces.

Allied airmen downed or damaged about 77 Japanese planes over the week end, 57 at Ceylon and 20 in fighting from Northern Australia. American submarines operating in Southwest Pacific waters sank or damaged seven Japanese vessels, including a light cruiser sunk.

At Sea: A medium sized British merchant vessel has been torpedoed off the Atlantic Coast, the United States Navy announced. One hundred and fifteen United Nations' ships have been sunk since Dec. 7, 1941, according to official announcements. [Page 9.]

Washington: Supreme Court Rules on Mutiny

The Supreme Court ruled that the Federal mutiny statute outlaws "a rebellion by seamen against their officers on board a vessel anywhere within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States" in a 5 to 4 opinion. [Page 10.]

American war production has established a record "as remarkable as anything in our history," War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson declared in a week-end radio address. [Page 10.]

A minimum wage of 40 cents an hour was established for the textile industry by the Labor Department, which said the order, affecting all textiles except knitted and woolen goods, would mean wage increases for 150,000 of the industry's 750,000 workers.

Reciprocal trade agreements with Mexico and Bolivia will be sought by the United States, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles announced.

Legislation giving the Maritime Commission authority to write insurance or reinsurance on any vessel, foreign or domestic, its personnel or cargo, determined to be in service essential to the war effort was sent by the House to the White House.

Award of decorations for outstanding service in the Merchant Marine is provided in legislation passed by the Senate and sent to the White House.

New England: Drive Against Sugar Rationing

New England's smaller businessmen pressed a campaign against rationing, despite assurance by Donald Nelson and Leon Henderson that rationing would go on. [Page 5.]

Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler of Needham, member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, grandmother, student pilot, and grower of prize potatoes, told of her political success in the first of a series of interviews with Massachusetts women legislators. [Page 5.]

Investigation of Boston's wharfage charges was begun by the Maritime Commission and Interstate Commerce Commission. [Page 2.]

A new roof for Boston's Public Library in Copley Square appeared likely at last when Mayor Tobin recommended $125,000 be spent for the project. [Page 2.]

Artists will be restricted in their work this summer along the New England seacoast. [Page 2.]

An Area embracing more than one-third of the State and including a population of 1,138,871 in northeastern and central Massachusetts will be blacked out on the night of April 9. [Page 5.]

Rubber tire shortage forced Bay State bus lines to suspend chartered bus service. [Page 2.]

National: Aggressive War Called For by Lear

An aggressive war by the United States—"bold, venturesome . . . a war fighters will win"—was called for by Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, Commander of the Second Army, in an Army Day address in Detroit. [Page 8.]

Two warships and a cargo vessel were launched over the week end: the cruiser Denver at Camden, N. J.; the destroyer Endicott at Seattle, Wash.; and the 7,200 gross ton merchant ship Delsantos at Kearny, N. J.

Six hundred and sixty Japanese were evacuated from San Francisco to the Santa Anita, California, race track, which has been converted into an assembly center. About 5,000 Japanese are expected to be moved from San Francisco.

One thousand garment workers in Kansas City, Mo., were granted pay increases ranging from 7½ to 10 per cent by a board of arbitration.

Americas: Mexico Sends Beteta to U. S.

Mexico named Ramon Beteta, one of its leading economists, Minister to the United States. Señor Beteta, now Assistant Minister of Finance, will handle economic affairs between the two countries.

Cuba imposed a 50 per cent restriction on gasoline consumption to meet a threatened shortage of fuel due to sinkings of ships in the Caribbean and Atlantic by enemy submarines.

In Europe: Six Breadless Weeks for French?

Six breadless weeks for the French people was predicted by Max Bonnafous, provincial prefect in the Marseilles region, as a result of the French wheat crisis.

Jacques Doriot, pro-Fascist collaborationist, returning to Paris from a visit to his anti-Soviet French unit in the German army, said Germany was "disappointed" because France is not accepting the chances offered it for reconciliation.

A. V. Alexander, British First Lord of the Admiralty, said convoys of supplies had been reaching Russia via the Arctic Ocean all winter. [Page 6.]

Canada formed its first army headquarters in Britain, designed to undertake planning for eventual offensive operation on the continent.

Gen Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government-in-exile, returned to Britain from the United States aboard a British bomber.

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Weather Predictions

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

End Declared Near to Strike In Fall River

Textile mills dispute to be settled in three-point program involving the removal of Simonin.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 6—An end to the cotton textile strike making 11,000 idle here was expected today.

The formula was this:

1. Elimination of Rudolph Simonin, the one man with whom the 1,600 striking craftsmen refuse to work, as the center of the deadlock.
2. Return of the strikers to their jobs at once.
3. Request that the National Labor Relations Board grant a rehearing on its decision denying the local craft unions, which in several cases date back 50 years, the right to represent their members in collective bargaining.

Mr. Simonin is not to go back to his old job, according to the plan of settlement, but is to be transferred to some other post at the same pay.

Violated Rules

Some months ago Mr. Simonin, who was originally a member of the Knot Tiers' Union, one of the striking crafts, fell out with his fellow unionists in his mill, was disciplined, violated their rules again, and was suspended and fined.

He then went over to the rival Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which twice insisted that he be returned to his original job. When this was done, the knot tiers and the rest of the skilled workers in 19 mills walked out.

However negotiations in New York, headquarters of the C. I. O. textile union, and in Fall River yesterday resulted in the C. I. O. discarding its determination to maintain Mr. Simonin as the immediate battleground of the strike. Theodore W. Kheel, a principal mediator of the War Labor Board, had much to do with carrying through this expedient.

With Mr. Simonin no longer among them, the 35 knot tiers in his mill were reported ready to go back to work, and with them the 1,500-odd other craftsmen. Nearly 10,000 others, mostly unskilled, who were thrown out of employment by the walkout of the key operators, were eager to return.

Appeal to Board

When the strike is over, it is expected that the craft unions, which are organized in the independent American Federation of Textile Operatives, will appeal to the Labor Board at Washington for a reopening of their case.

Basically the strike was caused by a Labor Board ruling in favor of employee elections to determine bargaining rights on the basis of a plant-wide unit. In such elections all workers, skilled and unskilled, are eligible to vote.

Following this order, which the small craft unions had unsuccessfully opposed, the big Textile Workers Union of the C. I. O. won elections in four companies with six mills.

The C. I. O. union encompasses particularly the mass of the unskilled workers, and its victories threatened to wipe out the craft unions in all the local mills.

Last week the strike appeared to be settled by the Labor Board granting the crafts the rehearing they then asked, on condition of the strike being called off. But the next day when Mr. Simonin went back to his job, the strike was resumed and the Labor Board at once cancelled the rehearing.

Fall River builders still out: Page 5.

Japanese Bomb Two Towns in India; RAF Hammers Rhine and Paris Areas; Mideast Supply Center Aids 10 Lands

Control of imports and exports in Allied area saves shipping space for war essentials.

Edmund Stevens today resumes his dispatches from the Middle East. He has returned to Cairo following a respite in the United States after reporting the Libyan campaign of last spring and the reconquest of Ethiopia.

Accredited to the forces of the United Nations in the Middle East theater, Mr. Stevens resumed his post after flying from Boston to South America, crossing the South Atlantic by ship, and flying from Durban, South Africa, to Egypt. His war reporting has included the Finnish, Norwegian, and Greek campaigns.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, April 6—What may prove history's first successful venture into large-scale economic planning vitally affecting 10 countries is now unfolding in the Middle East.

Its scale transcends the most visionary schemes of economic prophets, yet it came into being without premeditation, empirically imposed by the military need of conserving shipping space.

Today full power over all supply lines feeding this vast area is vested in "Mideast Supply Center," established by the Mideast G. H. Q. with full co-operation of the London Ministry of Supply, the Ministry of War Transport, the admiralty, the exchange control authorities and, more recently, the corresponding United States departments.

The MESC, as it is commonly known, sprang from modest beginnings last year in connection with assuring supplies for Greece and Yugoslavia in their anti-Axis resistance and for Turkey, a potential Axis foe.

Covers Immense Area

The first two countries have since disappeared from the list, but many others have been added, and it now includes besides Turkey, Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Iran, Palestine, Trans-Jordan, Cyprus, Malta, and Eritrea.

The basic function of the MESC is now to conserve space for the war effort by reducing imports for civilian purposes, eliminating nonessentials, and inducing the various countries to produce locally as much as possible of commodities previously imported.

To this end MESC must concern itself with a wide range of local economic problems, some of which at first glance may seem purely local, but contribute to the total picture.

Trade Experts Employed

This work involves a ramified organization with local branches in the various countries 'enlisting economic experts thoroughly familiar with local conditions and requirements, and able to interpret these to the central organization.

In addition, as several of the countries on the list are totally or partly independent and sensitive, it requires consummate political tact and discretion in order to maintain good will and voluntary co-operation.

The local organizational setup through which MESC functions varies in accordance with local political status. In British territory, such as Palestine, Cyprus, and Malta, there exists a local war supply board which determines re-

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Associated Press

Visitors to India in Hour of Trial

Top: Britain's Sir Stafford Cripps, right, now in India in an effort to obtain closer ties between his country and India in their war effort, shakes hands with Captain O. P. Jones, pilot of the plane that flew him from London on the first leg of his trip. Bottom: Lady Linlithgow, wife of Britain's Viceroy of India, talks with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China, as he arrived in New Delhi. General Chiang's mission also was the furthering of mutual ties.

More than 300 planes of Britain attack Cologne arms plants and Gennevilliers.

LONDON, April 6 (AP)—More than 300 RAF bombers struck during the night at the German arms industry on the Rhineland and in the Paris area, it is authoritatively reported today.

Cologne was said to have been one of the main targets of the RAF but British bombers also attacked the Gnome-Rhone works at Gennevilliers, about three miles from Paris, which the British charged was making aero-engine parts and other war material for the enemy.

British sources estimated that the big RAF bomber squadrons unloaded about 1,000 tons of high explosives and many incendiaries in the raids which spread from Le Havre, on the occupied French coast, to the Rhineland.

Indicative of the weight of the attack, it was reported that more than half of the 300 planes took part in the bombing of Cologne, raided for the 105th time.

[The High Command said British bomb raids on western Germany were mainly against the town of Bonn.]

Scores of four-engined Stirlings, each carrying eight tons of bombs, were believed to have taken part.

The loss of only five—less than 2 per cent—of the air armada, one of the heaviest RAF raiding fleets ever sent out, was called "very satisfactory."

By contrast, the British lost 37 bombers last November in a raid on Berlin of a similar heavy scale.

Narvik Area Raid

LONDON, April 6 (AP)—Reuters quoted a report today in the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet that British troops and planes raided the Narvik area of the German-held coast of Norway April 3.

Explosions, it said, could be heard on the Swedish side of the frontier which runs close to the coast in the Narvik area, almost touching the back of Narvik fjord.

Authoritative London sources, however, said they had no information about such a raid (which, even if true, the British probably would keep secret until the return of the raiders).

[A special Stockholm dispatch to the New York Times last night, quoting the newspaper Afton Tidningen, said many casualties and considerable damage to shipping had been inflicted in the far northern Norwegian harbor and that British raiders may have collaborated with Russian bombers. It said the raid was staged early yesterday.]

Sea Casualties

LONDON, April 6 (AP)—The Admiralty announced last night there were 37 casualties aboard the cruiser Trinidad and destroyer Eclipse which were damaged in a German sea and air attack upon a Murmansk-bound convoy in the Barents Sea.

'Runners' Safe

LONDON, April 6 (AP)—An undisclosed number of the 10 or 11 Norwegian ships which set out from Göteborg, Sweden, April 2 in an attempt to run the German naval blockade was reported safe in British ports today.

77 Nipponese planes, 7 vessels destroyed or damaged by Allies over week end.

India got its first taste of war today when the towns of Nizampatam and Cocanada on the east coast, north of Madras, were raided by Japanese planes, apparently launched from an aircraft carrier.

Despite this incident, which was clearly launched for purposes of political effect, events in the Far East have taken a more hopeful turn for the Allies. The week end saw 77 Japanese warplanes destroyed or damaged and seven Japanese vessels sunk or damaged, including one light cruiser sunk.

The change has been made possible largely by the presence of adequate air protection. It stresses once more the obvious fact that severe blows can be dealt the Axis without waiting for heavy reinforcements in men and ships, provided plenty of fighter and bomber planes are available at the key points.

Yesterday's rebuff to the armada of 75 Japanese planes sent to Ceylon from an aircraft carrier to emulate the blow at Pearl Harbor, bringing down from 27 to 32 of the invaders and damaging 25 more, was made possible by the presence of ample fighter planes and antiaircraft equipment on the island.

As an article in The Christian Science Monitor of March 7 explained, Ceylon, following the fall of Singapore, became the key strategic point in the Bay of Bengal and the Japanese, therefore, were almost bound to attempt to gain possession of it. Vice-Admiral Layton's men on the island were all ready for the test. It came only two days after the American Maj. Gen. Brereton's Flying Fortresses had struck a blow at Japanese shipping on the Andaman Islands followed by a night raid upon Rangoon, considerably damaging installations at that port.

At the same time, American and Australian airmen in Northern Australia had destroyed 11 Japanese planes on the ground at Lae on New Guinea and Koepang on Portuguese Timor, while Japan's thirteenth raid on Darwin cost the invader nine planes. In these engagements the Allies lost only three planes from North Australia and no Flying Fortresses.

At sea, American submarines operating in the Dutch East Indies and Australian waters had raised new difficulties for Japan's over-extended lines by sinking one light cruiser, damaging another, and also damaging two seaplane tenders, a naval supply ship, a large

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Johnson Sees Nehru in Try At Solution

LONDON, April 6 (AP)—Appointment of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell as Viceroy of India with the Hindu leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as Defense Minister was reported in informed circles here today to be one of the suggestions under consideration for settlement of the Indian question.

Assurances of the American Government's interest in India's freedom and future are believed already to have been given to Indian leaders, although these are in no way guarantees.

NEW DELHI, India, April 6 (AP)—Louis Johnson, former United States Assistant Secretary of War, whose coming here as President Roosevelt's personal emissary has imparted a new sense of urgency to the laborious bargaining, conferred for two and a half hours last night with Jawaharlal Nehru, former President of the militantly nationalist Congress Party.

A letter which Mr. Johnson brought from President Roosevelt was understood not to have been handed to Mr. Nehru. Neither the contents of the letter nor the Indian leader for whom it is intended has yet been divulged.

Gen. Sir Archibald Wavel, British Commander in Chief in India, also saw Mr. Nehru and the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalan Azad, supposedly in an attempt to reach a compromise on the issue of defense direction.

The latter said he expected a communication from Sir Stafford Cripps during the day. The Congress Working Committee, in a two-hour session this morning, heard Mr. Nehru's report.

"If you depend on any Congress-League pact alone, to which the Hindu Mahasabha is not a made a willing party, then you will be leaning on a broken reed," warned Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, President of the Mahasabha, in a telegram to Sir Stafford.

"Such a pact can only alienate the largest part of the Hindus, who would otherwise have welcomed the scheme if the vivisection of Indian clause had been omitted."

Allied Navies Find Burden Grows Heavy

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 6—The Japanese raids on Ceylon turns attention to the heavy task that has fallen upon the British Navy in the Indian Ocean, which has to be continuously ready for the fast-moving Japanese.

According to the best available information, no British ships have been lost in that theater of war yet, but it does not require a prodigious flight of one's imagination to assume that the Allies have been obliged to divert there warships for which they could find urgent use elsewhere.

The Allied outlook in the Indian ocean is not necessarily gloomy, particularly since the success of the air force at Ceylon has shown that the air arm can cope effectively with surprise attacks. Colombo and Trincomalee are valuable bases from which the Navy can operate, and the Japanese have to solve a tricky problem in balancing their sea forces so that they do not take too weak a concentration into the Indian Ocean or leave behind too weak a concentration in the Pacific.

Altogether, the Japanese can dispose of only 12 capital ships and the extent of operations feasible for them depends on the mysterious matter of how many cruisers they can employ.

It is believed here that the Japanese already are beginning to feel a potentially serious shipping shortage, and when the Allied counter-offensive is launched, it is obvious that they are liable to find themselves stretched out and vulnerable.

Axis Troubles Mount

Indeed, what with Germany's shortage of man power and a growing lack of certain supplies now that the occupied countries have been plundered to meet the Nazis' immediate needs, the Axis has many troubles ahead in the worldwide sea combat about to be joined on an unprecedented scale.

At present, one of the most pressing Allied considerations is to insure the maximum flow of war ma-

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Observance of Army Day Takes On New Meaning

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With thousands of New England men serving Uncle Sam at home and abroad, the observance of Army Day here took on deeper meaning today.

Not since the trying days of World War I when the man in uniform was No. 1 in the affections of all, has the American soldier and the Army in general been so much in the thought of the American people.

In New England, and throughout the land, thousands of citizens saw for the first time today what kind of a hard-hitting, streamlined army Uncle Sam has been busy building these many months. At public demonstrations in major cities and at Army camps, the fighting men of World War II went on review.

Biggest military display in New England, outside of the Army camps, was on Boston Common where 300 crack troops of the 181st Infantry Regiment gave thousands of civilians a glimpse of modern warfare.

Rolling onto the historic Common in the heart of downtown Boston in trucks shortly before noon, the well-trained, hard-bitten men of the Yankee Division, under command of Lieut. Col. John A. Amberg, proceeded to put on a demonstration which packed considerable assurance for the thousands of civilians who saw it. Tents were quickly pitched, mobile field kitchens were set up, equipment rolled out, and a program which included close order drill, gas chamber, signal, ordnance and weapon demonstrations, simulated attacks through smoke screens, and a review of troops was under way.

At Commonwealth Airport, East Boston, the Army Interceptor Command loosened its restrictions somewhat and invited the public to inspect three of its fast fighter planes, fully equipped and ready for action. The planes were to be on inspection from noon until six p. m.

Under orders of Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding Gen-

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U. S. Establishes Consulate In Vital Free French Area

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6 — The increasing importance of the one-time almost impenetrable jungles of Central Africa to the Allied war cause is reflected in the establishment of an American Consulate General at Brazzaville, capital of French Equatorial Africa.

With American supplies already pouring into this region either for transfer to Egypt or for use against a possible German offensive down the West African coast, the area comprising French Equatorial Africa, the Cameroocns and Ubangi Shari are recognized as of growing military significance.

Although American observers have been present at Brazzaville for some months, the opening of the Consulate General emphasizes the United States' interest in the region and formalizes this country's recognition of Free French control there.

The United States has also recognized Free French control and maintained consular representation in Syria and New Caledonia.

Situated on the banks of the Congo River, Brazzaville is considered by military men to be one of the most important strategic locations on the African Continent. In addition to being the gateway to the central portion of Africa, the Brazzaville area controls a large part of the West African coastal curve where United Nations and Axis-dominated Vichy French forces are preserving a mutually suspicious truce.

The tactical importance of the French Equatorial Africa-Cameroons-Ubangi Shari area can be seen from the fact that it is surrounded, in a clockwise direction, by the Spanish possession of Rio Muni, the Atlantic Ocean, British Nigeria, Vichy French West Africa, Libya, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and the Belgian Congo.

Free French forces operating from Equatorial Africa have already cleared the Italians out of a number of South Libyan desert strongholds, established control over the strategic and centrally-located Lake Chad Region and insured the security of the under-construction supply routes from

Continued on Page 20, Column 7

Port of Boston Pier Charges Topic of Inquiry by I. C. C. and Maritime Commission

Port Business In Hub Lowest In 22 Years

With commerce of the port of Boston at its lowest ebb in 22 years; longshoremen unemployed much of the time; terminals and port facilities idle for lack of shipping, and Government lend-lease traffic for the most part routed via other ports, Boston today is facing the most serious situation for years.

This, in effect, was the admission of labor leaders, business men, and port boosters today, in discussing the urgent need of co-operative action to bring business to this port. Apparently none can name the reason for the loss of business to Boston when other North Atlantic ports are virtually booming, including Portland, Maine, and Providence, R. I.

In an effort to find a solution of the port problems, Mayor Tobin has called a special meeting of shipping representatives, port and civic leaders, railroad and business men and labor officials, at 12:30 p. m. tomorrow at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

A variety of reasons are advanced for the troubles of the port. Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, a member of the Boston Port Authority, says the need is to secure a share of the huge shipbuilding program, for which "billions are being spent throughout the country." He avers that the only ships of large size built in Boston are at the Navy Yard.

Labor has charged that the loss of the profitable lend-lease traffic to Russia was due to mismanagement of the operators. But on the other hand, labor itself has been blamed for loss of much business on the basis of working rules that delay ships and add to cost of handling.

Railroads, too, have come in for a share of criticism regarding port traffic. Port organizations have been the object of verbal attack in some quarters. Yet, withal, men who have studied port conditions at Boston for years, say they cannot answer the question "who is to blame?"

Some of the longshoremen who were enjoying income as high as $100 a week or even better during the heyday of the port's activity and lend-lease traffic, are now seeking unemployment compensation and say they would favor changing or modifying working conditions or other factors to secure a share of the war business.

Gandhi Follower Lectures on India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—What Indian leaders want when they demand of Great Britain that Indian defense remain in Indian hands is not an Indian General Marshall or an Indian General Wavell, but an Indian Secretary Stimson, a civilian head to the war direction, declared Krishnalal Shridharani, follower of Gandhi and Nehru, as he appeared at Jesup Hall, Williams College, before a highly interested student and faculty audience.

Mr. Shridharani elucidated this point when the question was asked of him, "What do the Indian leaders want when they demand that they retain the control of defense," the issue over which they apparently fail to agree with the offer made for Britain by Sir Stafford Cripps.

The author of "My India, My America" warned that the Japanese have had a great hold over the imagination of Asiatics ever since "the fateful year 1905, when Admiral Togo defeated the Russian Imperial Navy, almost destroying it, and showed that it could be done"—that is, that an Asiatic power could defeat a Western power. From then on, he declared, Japan became "the darling of Asia, including India and China."

Trousers' Cuffs —Presto, Suits

Wool clips from men's and boys' trousers, cuffless for the "duration," will be collected by the American Red Cross, it was announced today at headquarters of the Office for Emergency Management in Boston.

Red Cross headquarters are advising their chapters to collect the clips and dispose of them into channels for reprocessing into wool cloth for defense use. Cuff material from the current stock of 50,000,000 pairs of trousers will provide enough wool cloth to manufacture at least 300,000 suits, according to statisticians of the OEM.

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By a Staff Photographer

Featured in Army Day Program on Boston Common

Among the pieces of fighting equipment brought to Boston Common today from Camp Edwards was this rapid-firing anti-aircraft gun. Mounted on an Army truck, it will be used by members of a unit of the 181st Infantry in an exhibition of drill tactics.

Soldiers Lead In Observance Of Army Day

Continued from Page 1

eral of the First Corps Area, New England's three largest Army camps were opened to the public today. These were Camp Edwards on Cape Cod, Fort Devens, Ayer, Mass., and Fort Ethan Allen, Burlington, Vt.

With thousands of parents, wives, sweethearts and friends looking on, the Camp Edwards troops went through their regular training program. Visitors were not admitted to the cantonment until noon after which time there were few restrictions. Guides were on hand for those who wished them.

At 4 p. m., a review of all troops in camp was scheduled for Logan Field, while this evening members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Arthur Fiedler conducting, were to give a Pops concert in the Connery Avenue theater.

A highlight of Army Day was the dedication this morning on Cape Cod of the four-lane, double-barreled eight-mile highway from the Canal at Bourne to the main gate of Camp Edwards as General MacArthur Boulevard. Camp Edwards officials and members of the Bourne Post, American Legion which proposed the idea, attended the ceremonies this morning.

Personnel on duty at the Army Base, South Boston, were to attend a special Army Day ceremony at 4:15 p. m. at which Col. C. C. Stokely, commanding officer was the scheduled speaker. An announcement of great interest to Boston was expected.

United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon will be the principal speaker at a Victory Rally at Faneuil Hall at 8 o'clock this evening. This meeting, which is open to the puolic, was arranged by the Boston Federal Business Associates, composed of the heads of Government departments in Boston. It will be preceded by a parade from Parkman Bandstand on the Common beginning at 7 p. m.

Members of the 43rd Infantry Division, comprised largely of New England men, observed Army Day in the Deep South where demonstrations were put on in Mobile, Ala., and at New Orleans.

Now containing hundreds of southern soldiers, the former National Guard Division from New England was nicknamed the "Yankee Crackers" Division by its commander, Maj. Gen. John H. Hester at a huge military show witnessed by 10,000 persons at Mobile yesterday.

As a combat team from the 43d demonstrated modern battle tactics at New Orleans an onlooker was heard to say:

"Those boys may be Yanks, but the training they've been getting in the South must have something to do with their being so good. I'm glad I'm not a Jap."

The troops came to New Orleans late Saturday from Camp Selby, Miss., bivouacked in the big Tulane Stadium, home of the Sugar Bowl Football Game, and stayed for the Army Day parade.

Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island were represented by the 2,500 troops which, in a peaceful setting of giant oak trees, went through the paces with every type of equipment which is attached to a combat team.

Early Sunday, the troops had marched into the Stadium, as two Army bands played "Onward, Christian soldiers," and divided into two groups for Protestant and Roman Catholic services.

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Sidelights of Army Life As Seen on Boston Common

It's always a source of amazement to the average civilian to see what army chefs can turn out of a mobile kitchen. Given less room than has the average Pullman cook the Army experts can produce such tasty fare as the turkey dinner served the men at noon. And that means turkey and most of the fixin's.

Before leaving for Camp Edwards at 5:30, Mess Sergeant Louis MacDonald planned to serve up a tasty meal of assorted cold cuts and egg and potato salad. Not bad, this Army life.

To show the public the part that religion plays in the life of today's American soldier, Camp Edwards sent Maj. Charles P. Malumphy, Roman Catholic Chaplain of the 25th Division, and Capt. Kirby Webster, Division Protestant Chaplain, and a complete field equipment used by the Chaplains.

Versatile was the snappy 181st Regiment Band which could switch from the "Stars and Stripes Forever" to "Tiger Rag" with the drop of a baton.

The Army isn't missing any bets. Drawn up near the ball field on the Charles Street side of the Common was a mobile recruiting station housed in a commodious and completely accoutered trailer, brought along just in case today's demonstration should enthuse some young Bostonians to the point of signing up.

In addition to the 181st Infantry drill unit a map reproducing outfit attached to the Sixth Army Corps was along to show the people how maps are made in the field.

Also on hand was a camouflage unit from the 640th Engineers Battalion which demonstrated its art on a field first aid station.

Several thousand persons stood outside the wire fence surrounding the baseball field and gathered on the slope leading to the Soldiers and Sailors Monument, while the Army "made camp." Then Boston's finest let down the bars and invited Mr. and Mrs. Public and little Johnnie right inside to see the business close-up which, after all, was the main purpose of today's Army Day ceremonies on Boston Common.

First unit to march onto the baseball field just before noon was the crack drill unit of the 181st infantry—the same unit that impressed our northern neighbors in February when they paraded in several eastern Canadian cities to aid the Canadian Victory Loan Drive.

The outfit was dressed in full equipment, even to the long great coats, which proved entirely unnecessary under a hot midsummer-like sun and were soon doffed. Subject of considerable interest were the new regulation steel helmets seen by many for the first time. The new helmet comes down over the back of the head and affords much more protection than the familiar one of World War I. It reminded many spectators of helmets worn by the German Army.

Wife of Japanese Cleric Repatriated In Federal Court

Mrs. Nellie Cook Minakuchi of Glover, Vt., American wife of a Japanese-born former Congregational Minister now held as an enemy alien, was today repatriated in Boston by Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts.

A teacher with the Federal Works Agency, Mrs. Minakuchi was one of 92 women re-instated to citizenship by the senior justice. They all had lost their American citizenship through marriage to a foreign-born national. Mrs. Minakuchi lived for two years in Watertown, Mass.

Her husband, Yutaka Minakuchi, born in Okama, Japan, has lectured throughout the United States on "Whither America?"

A resident of the United States for 45 years, he attended Oberlin College at Oberlin, Ohio.

The Japanese cleric entered the ministry in 1929, serving for nine years at the Congregational Church in Peacham, Vt. He is now held at the Newport, Vt., Immigration Detention Station pending the decision of the Vermont alien enemy hearing board. They have two children.

50-Cent Rate As Wharfage Charge Asked

Payment of 50 cents a ton on all cargo handled at the Army Base by the New Haven Railroad, as a wharfage charge, was asked today by the United States War Department, of the Interstate Commerce Commission and Maritime Commission at a joint investigation of Boston's wharfage charges at the Hotel Lenox.

Under present practice the New Haven road pays only a trackage charge of ten cents a ton, it was testified. The War Department owns the terminal and asks the same warfage returns as are paid at other railroad-owned piers.

Representing the War Department at the joint hearing were: Maj. Randolph C. Shaw of the Judge Advocate's Office in Washington; Maj. Walter W. McCoubrey, formerly of the Boston Port Authority; and Leo J. Coughlin, formerly Vice-President of the Boston Tidewater Terminal Company, operators of the Army Base, prior to its being taken over by the Government.

In testimony, Maj. McCoubrey asserted that rail rates usually include a wharfage charge. The War Department, he said, desires to have the Army Base available for the handling of water-borne traffic from and to that terminal by rail under the same conditions prevailing at other ports, including railroad piers at Boston and other North Atlantic ports.

"For us to permit taking forward a wharfage charge against shipments would be, in effect, to assess a double wharfage charge against shipments," Major McCoubrey said.

Formal request was made by Major McCoubrey of the examiners on behalf of the War Department to extend to the Army Base similar treatment to that extended to piers of other railroads in Boston.

Regarding the fact that the Army Base would still be available for some commercial shipping, Major McCoubrey said negotiations were under way between the War Department and the Boston Tidewater Terminal, for that Company to remain at the Base and to carry on, not only as agents of the War Department for their traffic, but as "Army operators" for such commercial business as developed.

Boston shipping men were elated to learn definitely that there was hope for commercial ships to continue to use the Base, as it had been expected that all private shipping would be barred from that terminal for the duration of the war.

The New Haven Railroad has refused to absorb the 50 cents a ton wharfage charge, Major McCoubrey said, so if it were added to present freight rates, shippers and receivers of freight would take their business to other piers.

Leo J. Coughlin, in testifying, said that the New Haven Railroad had no piers of their own in the Port of Boston that were in condition to handle heavy traffic, depending on the public piers to which they operate, such as Commonwealth Piers and the Army Base.

Presiding at the joint hearing was Lewis L. Prout for the I. C. C. and Robert M. Furniss for the Maritime Commission.

Hannah Winthrop D. A. R. to Meet

Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will hold its annual meeting Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Harry LeBaron Sampson, Fayerweather Street, Cambridge.

The Regent, Miss Mildred B. Litchfield, will preside with Mrs. Robert K. Umstead serving as Page.

Reports of the forty-eighth Massachusetts State Conference, D. A. R., will be given by the Historian, Miss Sarah Ranlet, and Mrs. Llewellyn B. Parsons.

Annual reports of officers and chairman of committees will follow the election of the officers for next year.

Hostesses assisting Mrs. Sampson at the tea table are Mrs. J. Fiske Ford and Miss Marion B. Weyth.

By a Staff Photographer

United Nations Relief Fund Drive Opens

Assembled for the opening today at 1 Court Street of the United Nations Relief Fund which combines the forces of nine war relief agencies in an all-out spring drive for funds. Against a patriotic background of flags of the United Nations, left to right: Mrs. John Exter, Executive Secretary of United China Relief; Mrs. J. VanderGroen, Secretary of the Queen Wilhelmina Fund; Dr. Hugh Cabot, President, Russian War Relief; Allan Forbes, President, United China Relief; Mrs. George Faxon, Russian War Relief; and Miss Isabella Grandin of United China Relief. Relief agencies participating in the drive are: British-American Ambulance Corps, Inc.; Bundles for Britain, Inc.; English-Speaking Union; Free French Relief Committee; Greek War Relief Association, Inc.; Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, Inc.; Queen Wilhelmina Fund; Russian War Relief, Inc.; and United China Relief, Inc.

War Hits Seashore Artists; Cannot Sketch Lighthouses

War Activities in New England

War Crimps Artists' Style—Those smock-garbed, beret - wearing artists who haunt the picturesque New England coast during the summer months, will feel the restrictions of war this year, it was learned today.

At Gloucester, Mass., where a large art colony resides, Frederick Bundy, President of the Chamber of Commerce, said that sketchers and painters will not be permitted "to include any lighthouse, any area set aside for defense use, or any government craft or structure in their sketches, drawings, or paintings." He added that artists may be required to submit their work to someone in authority for approval, but that no order in that respect had been issued.

Navy "E" Award—A Navy "E" for production of Navy material will be awarded Wednesday to the Waterbury, Conn., tool division of Vickers, Inc., the public relations office of the Third Naval District has announced.

Camp Edwards Commander Shifted — Col. Paul A. Murray, Commander of Camp Edwards, will yield his command of the big Cape Cod training camp about April 12, to prepare for assignment to active duty with the 76th Division it is announced. Colonel Murray is to take a month's refresher course at Ft. Benning, Georgia, before being transferred to Ft. Meade, near Baltimore, Md., where he will assume new duties with the 76th Division, which is to be activated in June.

General Eckfeldt Will Return—Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, temporarily in command of the Sixth Army Corps, with headquarters at Providence, R. I. will return to his post as Commander of the 26th Division at Camp Edwards as soon as the new Sixth Army Corps commander arrives, it was announced today.

General Eckfeldt went to Sixth Army Corps headquarters to succeed Maj. Gen. George Grunert who went to Illinois where he will take command of the Sixth Corps Area, comprising Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. General Grunert took command of the Sixth Army Corps shortly after the war began when he succeeded Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdale who was transferred to the Canal Zone.

New England Coast Alerted—The Army's on the qui vive in New England these days. Early Sunday morning, an "alert" was sounded which was canceled a few hours later, Army authorities reporting "evaporation of the suspicion circumstances which caused it." The "alert" was believed to be the result of reports of blinking lights on a highway north of Boston which caused persons who sighted them to believe that they were signals to enemy craft at sea. It was a routine action taken as a precaution whenever the Army is investigating a report, rumor or suspicious circumstance, officers of the New England Sector said.

Governor's Daughter Instructs—Emily Saltonstall, daughter of Massachusetts' Governor and a Major in the Women's Defense Corps, today began instructing a course in radio at Corps headquarters, Boston. The four-month course offered by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety without charge, will be held three afternoons a week from one to four o'clock. The subjects will include code, theory, drill, air raid precautions, gas and first aid.

"Bundles for Berlin"—If city officials of Portland, Maine, give their approval, a 210-millimeter howitzer captured from the Germans in 1918 will be made into a "Bundle for Berlin." Maine's Salvage Committee, which collects metal for war uses, discovered the cannon in Payson Park and suggested the 22,500-pound war trophy would be a welcome addition to its growing pile of salvaged metal.

The howitzer was given to Portland in 1925 by the War Department to "decorate" the park. But Park Commissioner William J. Dougherty observed today that it had "never been a decoration, and, to my mind rather out of place in an otherwise peaceful and restful park area." He had been thinking of getting rid of it, anyway, he added.

Free Albania Head Appeals To Allies

By the Associated Press

Asserting that Albania's "national rights to independence seem completely dyisregarded by the United States and Allied Nations," Constantin Chekrezi, President of the Free Albania movement in this country, appealed to the heads of the United Nations today for recognition of Albania's status as a "combatant Allied Nation."

Boston headquarters made public copies of messages which Mr. Chekrezi addressed to President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, British Ambassador Lord Halifax, and Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff.

Pointing out to Secretary Hull that today was the fourth anniversar yof Italy's invasion of Albania, Mr. Chekrezi declared that that country's rights to independence had been ignored until now despite formal adherence by Free Albania supporters to the declaration of the 26 nations.

"Even to this day our people are continuing their struggle," he told Lord Halifax, "even though they have not had so far the slightest assurance or the part of Allied Governments concerning their future status."

"On this sorrowful anniversary," the message to Ambassador Litvinoff said, "we appeal to your Government for recognition of our rights as an Allied combatant nation."

Recommendation By Tobin for A New Library Roof

Construction of a new $125,000 roof on Boston's Public Library in Copley Square was recommended today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Removal of the reddish brown tile now on the Library building, and its replacement by a new under-roof of concrete, plus tile, is proposed by the Mayor in agreement with the Library Trustees and the Boston Finance Commission.

Appropriation of $105,000 by the City Council will be necessary to do the work, the Mayor said. The remainder of $20,000 was appropriated last December.

The job should be done by mid-October before the cold weather sets in, the Mayor said. Library and City officials have often recommended a new roof for the Library, pointing out that a tile roof alone was not proper for this climate. Five bids will be asked.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderate temperature with gentle winds this afternoon and tonight.

Southwest Maine: Warmer tonight with occasional light showers after midnight tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Occasional light showers and slightly warmer tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Slightly warmer tonight.

Massachusetts: Little change in temperature near the coast. Slightly warmer in the interior tonight. Scattered light showers in the Berkshires after midnight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 4:10 p. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Tuesday, 4:30 a. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:45 p. m.

Harmless on the Ground, Hawks on the Wing

By a Staff Photographer

John Q. Public Gets a Squint at Army Pursuit Planes

These three planes are of the type that are on the alert at all times, and were on public view this afternoon at the East Boston Airport. These pursuit ships, under the command of Capt. Frank Mears, of the Army's 64th Pursuit Squadron, took part in the Army Day observance.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Victory Drive celebration as part of Boston's Army Day observance will begin with a parade from the Parkman Bandstand on the Common at 7 p. m. to Faneuil Hall, scene of the demonstration which will be at 8 p. m. All three branches of the armed services will be honored in this Federal Business Association-sponsored program. Principal speaker will be Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney. There will also be varied entertainment.

Meeting of Boston Chapter of France Forever at which Mme. Genevieve Tabouis, editor of Pour la Victoire, and Maurice Quedins, of the Free French naval forces at Montreal, Canada, will speak. Discussions will be held in the New England Mutual auditorium, Clarendon Street, at 8 p. m.

Tuesday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Jade and Amber" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Miss Magiania of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Song recital at the Gardner Museum. Wesley Copplestone, tenor, will be assisted at the piano by Leo Litwin. The public is welcome to attend at 2:45 p. m.

Illustrated lecture entitled "Ancient China as seen From the South," by Dr. O. E. T. Janse. Open free to the public at the Institute of Geographical Exploration, 3 Divinity Avenue, at 4:30 p. m.

Lecture by Charles L. Kuhn, Curator of the Germanic Museum and associate professor of Fine Arts at Harvard University, will speak on "Peter Breughel the Elder." At the Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street, at 3 p. m. Open to the public.

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Radio Timetable: Page 4

Employment Still Climbs In Capital

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—Civilian employment in the government's executive branch climbed by another 32,177 persons during January to a record total of 1,703,099, as compared with 1,153,431 in January 1941,

The increase, the Civil Service Commission reported today, occurred despite the Post Office Department's drop of 53,564 seasonal employees "and therefore shows a definite expansion due to the war program."

The Commission showed that employment in 10 "principal war agencies," such as the War and Navy Departments, Maritime Commission, Panama Canal and Tennessee Valley Authority, totalled 1,015,981 in January as compared with 497,354 a year earlier.

The Government's regular January payroll for civilian workers in the executive branch was $259,404,945, compared with $178,413,671 in January 1941.

Civilian employment in Washington's metropolitan area continued to climb in February, by 9,920 persons to a record of 233,403, the Commission said in another report.

The War Department added 3,689 civilian workers, the Navy Department 3,078 and the Officers for Emergency Management, 1,570.

Due to decentralization activities, employment by the Commerce Department in the Washington area dropped 747 persons, though 951 were employed in the Patent Office which was moved to Richmond, Va. The Labor Department's wage and hour division moved 380 employees to New York and the department reported a drop of 415 in employment.

The civilian payroll for Government officers in this area in February was $39,541,247.

Navy's First Plane Of Plastic-Plywood

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—Delivery of the first experimental plastic-plywood training plane ordered by the Navy is announced.

A low-wing monoplane, 90 per cent wood and plastic glue, the plane will undergo tests at the Naval Air Station here. If the experimental model is satisfactory, it may be one of several types to be put into mass production to provide training ships for naval air cadets. The test plane was built by the Timm Aircraft Corporation, Los Angeles.

British, Italians, and Russians are reported to be using some planes of wooden construction, the Navy said. Beginning about 1930, most American military and commercial planes were constructed of metal.

Advocates of plastic-plywood construction contend that it is stronger than steel, and claim a number of other advantages for the materials.

Navy Looks Over Wake Before Raid

Associated Press

Repaired by the Japanese, These Plane Runways Are Blasted Again

In a reconnaissance flight before its raid late in February, the U. S. Navy took this picture of its intended Japanese-held target, Wake Island. Making up for its capture from U. S. Marines after a gallant 16-day stand, the Navy blasted these repaired runways and other enemy installations. The Navy released this picture in Washington, April 4.

Production Alone Cannot Win In Pacific, Americans Are Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—Superior productive power alone will not win the war for the United States in the Pacific, the Foreign Policy Association declared today following a survey of Japanese economic strength, both before and after Pearl Harbor.

It described as one of the most dangerous errors prevalent in the nation the view concerning Japan that "the side with the greater resources and capacity will necessarily win."

Such an advantage can be decisive, it was emphasized, only if it is properly utilized as part of general strategy.

While the findings of such an authoritative report add significant and useful light to a general understanding of the war and the problem of fighting, there is considerable evidence that the American High Command is not only in agreement with the survey but is acting upon the same conclusions.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, has repeatedly said that this war cannot be won on the cheap, that it cannot be produced to a finish, but must be fought to a finish. In opening a series of army hour radio programs this week end, the Secretary again expressed this view.

Praise for Armed Forces

Secretary Stimson acknowledged what he considered the "inevitable disasters which an unprepared peaceful nation must always face when attacked by the international highwaymen of the world," but said they were offset by "the glorious news of the fighting spirit of our men."

"Our soldiers in the jungles of Bataan," he said, "our airmen in the skies over Burma and the East Indies, have already written immortal pages in the history of the American Army; with their spirit inspiring our people, we can and will win this war.

"We have achieved unity of command. Our soldiers, airmen and sailors are working and fighting in zealous co-operation with their gallant Allies in the United Nations. If we on the Home Front follow their example, the malignant and skillful efforts of our enemies to divide us by spreading false suspicions and prejudices among our ranks will inevitably fail."

Japan Outclassed Industrially

In analyzing Japan's productive capacity, Lawrence L. Rasinger, author of the Foreign Policy Association Survey and specialist on Far Eastern affairs, declares that "it is probably correct to say that Japan has the prospect of only a moderate expansion, and that its output of finished products must appear almost static in comparison with the economic power of the United States.

"It is estimated, for example, that in 1940 Japan produced and imported machine tools valued at $70,000,000, while the United States had a home production of $750,000,000 worth of machine tools in 1941, almost 11 times as much.

"From the immediate point of view, however, the smallness or relatively limited prospects of Japanese production are of no great consequence for the outcome of events in Southeast Asia, owing to the unpreparedness of the United States in that theatre of war.

"Before Pearl Harbor, much weight was placed on Japan's deficiencies in important raw materials as a deterrent to war with Britain or the United States; there is no reason to doubt, however, that ample forethought was given to the accumulation of stocks."

Rich Haul for Japan

In connection with the economic possibilities of the areas which Japan has conquered, the report says that "it would be a serious mistake to underestimate what the Japanese may be able to do with Southeast Asia, which offers many of the raw materials essential for life and industry. First of all, this means food, for the whole area produces not far from one-third of the world's rice. In the Philippines Manila hemp, sugar, copra and coconut oil are important, but metals are the real prize.

"It is sometimes suggested that the scorched-earth policy will prevent Japan from securing significant quantities of raw materials from Southeast Asia, but it must be remembered that a scorched-earth policy can be truly effective only if the people of the territory wage guerrilla warfare following the initial destruction.

"Guerrilla warfare can be conducted successfully only by people who are deeply convinced that they are fighting for themselves. In Southeast Asia such warfare would require a clear-cut pledge of independence to the inhabitants of areas already acquired, combined with important immediate concessions and future guarantees to populations still outside Japanese control."

Washington Cherry Trees Bloom But They're Korean Not Japanese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—The cherry blossoms have burst into bloom around the Tidal Basin, but it turns out they aren't Japanese after all.

The Washington Board of Trade has been trying for the last month to change their name to Washington cherry blossoms and now comes a notice from the Korean-American Council which says the dainty little pink and white blossoms are not Japanese but Korean.

Though Koreans at the moment are unwilling subjects of the Japanese the U. S. State Department has recently given its official blessing to their independence aims.

Now the Koreans have endeared themselves to many cherry blossom fanciers by disclosing that the Tidal Basin trees are actually descended from Korean trees which once populated the slopes of the Xang Ju Valley of the Korean Peninsula. The trees' forbears, they contend, were "looted" from their homeland by invading Japanese "in common with other loot stolen from the Korean and Chinese peoples."

Pageantry that greets the cherry blossoms in normal times has been canceled, not because the trees were presented by the Mayor of Tokyo, but because of the inadvisability of encouraging visitors to wartime Washington.

The war emergency also closed the White House grounds to Easter egg rollers today, but children took over the zoo, the Capitol Grounds and other grassy slopes in and around the city.

It's Called a Match for Hitler's —New U. S. Weather Forecasting

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—The United States is developing a long-range weather forecast system for its fighting forces that is expected to match the efficiency of Hitler's secret system, a weather Bureau staff expert said.

Addressing a meeting of the American Geophysical Union at Georgetown University, Charles F. Sarles, assistant chief of the Bureau's technical services, told of the setting up of the new system, but, for military reasons, disclosed little of its method.

He did, however, refer to the fact that the Weather Bureau now prepares daily a five-day forecast for the entire North American continent and the North Atlantic. Weather, Mr. Sarles said, can be broken into five-day types by analyzing weather records for many years back.

The establishment of secret means of making long and accurate predictions of weather, Mr. Sarles said, is the only explanation for the ideal weather conditions attending many of Hitler's chief military moves, including the clear dry weather for the mechanized push into Poland, the Low Countries, and France, low visibility when the Nazis surged into Norway and the heavy fog through which Nazi warships escaped from a French port recently.

In no other war, Mr. Sarles said, had military success depended so much on accurate forecasts.

Easter Sunday a Day of Contrast in America

By the Associated Press

While battles raged on land, at sea and in the air, while worshippers and promenaders upheld the day's traditions, war production plant machinery hummed in the nation on Easter Sunday.

No part of the nation was untouched by the grimness of war. Uniforms predominated as the traditional parades of spring finery occurred in the leading cities.

The day's note was struck in Detroit, where the Ford bomber plant and the General Motors and Chrysler factories "kept 'em rolling."

A chill was in the air at Chicago, but an estimated 45,000 persons including many service men, jammed Soldier Field for the sunrise service. Pastors in all communions there reported overflowing congregations.

In California, at least 3,000 persons went to the top of Mt. Rubidoux, near Riverside, to attend the early service. But other huge gathering places in the State were barren because of Army restrictions on crowds along the West Coast.

Before dawn in Winston-Salem, N. C., a Moravian band, in traditional form, toured ancient streets and awoke the populace before going to church.

At Miami, sunrise services were held inland for the first time, because of the fear that submarines might be lurking offshore. Eight thousand voices rose in hymns in Bayfront Park, several miles from the ocean front.

Simultaneous Protestant and Roman Catholic services for members of the 43d Division Combat Team were held at New Orleans, where the 2,500-man team from New England was preparing for Army Day maneuvers.

At Atlantic City, N. J., one of the largest crowds in the resort's history thronged the boardwalk to display what was described as the prettiest clothing seen there in more than 10 years. Mayor Tom Taggart said at least 500,000 persons spent the day at the resort.

In the Temple University Stadium, Philadelphia, sunrise services drew 20,000 people. Thousands attended the 188th annual Moravian ritual at dawn in Bethlehem, Pa.

Traditional Parades

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 6—New York and the Bowery—as far apart socially as the poles—observed Easter yesterday with traditional parades. Both were different from the fashion shows of yesteryear. There were few top hats in the Avenue, and the Bowery showed faces washed and shaved.

To a veteran chronicler of these yearly exhibitions, that in the Bowery was the more interesting, since in the Avenue there was a dearth of top hats and morning coats among the men on parade, while the costumes of the women reflected the war urgency of conservation in all save bonnets, which were like flowering fields and of as many varieties as there are colors in the rainbow. Red appeared to be coming back in dresses and coats.

News and motion picture photographers were busy in the Avenue all the way from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth Streets, but found little variety in their work. In some parts of the street there appeared to be almost as many of these photographers and policemen as there were men and women on parade, the crowds being chiefly in the vicinity of St. Patrick's (Roman Cathtloc) Cathedral and St. Thomas' (Protestant Episcopal) Church.

The flags of the United Nations in Rockefeller Center gave a color to the parade that was missing in other years and which made up in part for the vivid touches which heretofore have always attended this observance. The weather was ideal.

There was no formal parade down-town in the Bowery, but an impromptu procession formed behind one man who jingled a coin in his pocket. The drifters looked cleaner than usual and many had shoe shines and were out in their best. The thought was best expressed by one Bowery resident, who remarked:

"We owe it to our self-respect to clean up once a year."

There were Easter services in all the churches.

Lack of Women Found In Civilian Defense

BERKELEY, Calif., April 6 (AP)—Not enough women are being trained for civilian defense tasks, the University of California's Bureau of Public Administration reported today after a nationwide survey.

The investigation showed that for every six men receiving civilian defense training, only one woman is being given such instructions. Questionnaires were sent to 1,100 cities of 10,000 or more population. About half of them returned reports.

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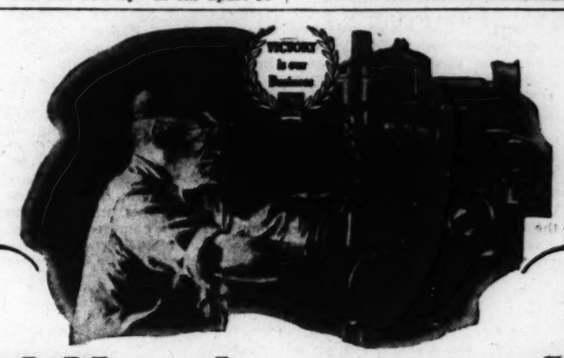

Old Hands at new Jobs

THERE is a new look of grim satisfaction on the faces of many a veteran Buick worker these days.

There is the look of the seasoned infantryman who, having patiently waited while advance forces engaged in all the early skirmishing, at last gets the marching orders that let him move up front.

You didn't have to tell these old Buick hands why the whole Buick factory hadn't been called to action before.

They knew with the practical experience of men who work with their hands that, even if you had the orders, you can't stamp tanks out of automobile sheet metal, or machine rapid-fire cannon with the same tools and methods that make car assembly lines tick.

They knew that new methods had to be established, tried and tested—that new machines and fixtures had to be designed and built—that even such fine skills as their own had to be refreshed, redirected, reapplied.

They knew that normally this would take years—it took more than a year, didn't it, to "make ready" even a new car model?

So they noted with appreciative approval as new plants went up, new techniques were established and new skills developed in a matter of weeks.

They were assured that their chance would come months ago, when fellow workers in the same plants began to take on first one wartime job, then another.

Their chance did come, and now they're making the most of it.

The job of change-over was handled, and like reservists called up, these quality-wise veterans went into action.

Old hands at the fine, precise, on-the-button work modern war equipment calls for, they relish their opportunity to prove that when Uncle Sam needs better war goods, Buick men can build them.

So there's new buoyance in their stride as these veteran craftsmen march to work.

There's grim purpose in their intentness as they guide their planers and lathes.

For these old hands and Buick are all-out on new jobs to help win total victory.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES (war goods) ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

To Friends of Principia in Boston and Vicinity

Mr. Willam E. Morgan, Jr., Vice President of The Principia and Headmaster of The Principia Upper School, will be available for interviews in Boston, at the Hotel Puritan, from Wednesday, April 8, through Monday, April 13.

Several meetings have been planned at which Mr. Morgan will discuss the Fundamental Aims and Processes of The Principia. Other gatherings at which informal motion pictures and slides of Principia activities will be shown are now being arranged especially for young people. Those interested in attending one or more of these meetings are invited to call Mr. Morgan upon his arrival in Boston on the morning of April 8.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Florence Hamilton New Poems 'Broad and Deep' in Sympathy

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Woman's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

Florence Hamilton, of New York City and Wellesley Hills, retiring First Vice-President of the National League of American Pen Women, is author of a new collection of poems just published by the James A. Decker Press.

Joseph Auslander, Poetry Consultant of the Library of Congress, whose wife, Audrey Wurdemann, is a past National President of the League, has written the foreword. He says of Mrs. Hamilton's poetry:

"If I were asked to name the one quality that stands out in all Florence Hamilton's work, and particularly in this volume, I would say at once that she brings to everything she writes a human sympathy that is broad and deep and burning."

Further he says: "Doubtless her years of close association with Edwin Markham as his private secretary did much to quicken and confirm faith in the essential dignity of man. This is more than a tenet with her; it is the motivating principle of her soul. Like Shelley, Florence Hamilton believes in justice and tolerance and decency and freedom because she must."

Most of the poems are short, a few but a brief four lines—but lines in which the author contrives to say much. And, in addition to the human quality Mrs. Hamilton's poems possess, many are also beautifully descriptive, as "Fugue":

Fugue

What power is in the wind,
What power and what grace!
The unseen wind that lifts the wave
And molds the mountain's face.
Wonderful and warm,
In waterfalls of light.
How the high stone places stand
In unconfronted might.

The year is all year fair.
The morning rose with pride.
Now at dusk the stars come forth
With a kingly stride;
With a cold steadfastness:
Heart, there is no will
Like the bold march of trees
Up a bright hill.

Mrs. Hamilton, who spends her summers in Wellesley Hills at the home which Edwin Markham named "The House with the Smiling Face," has withdrawn her name from among those of candidates for the national presidency of the League of American Pen Women this year.

By a Staff Photographer

Florence Hamilton

New York and Wellesley Hills, Mass., woman who is retiring as First Vice-President of the National League of American Pen Women. She is author of a new book of poems, "Mirrors and Human Voices." Mrs. Hamilton has withdrawn her name from the list of candidates for President of the League in order to devote her time to defense work.

Explaining that she had given much of the past four years of her time to the League, serving on its National Executive Board, as its Bulletin Editor for two years and as First Vice-President for two years, she said, in a letter to the membership, that she now desired to devote her time to defense work of various kinds. "We are in a total war," she said. "I must put what appear to me to be first things first."

For the past month, she has been in Washington at the League's headquarters, serving as Acting President during the absence of Mrs. Edna Knight Gasch, the President.

She expects to return soon to Wellesley Hills for the season.

Betsy Ross D.A.R.s Meeting Thursday In Lawrence

Betsy Ross Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will hold its April meeting on Thursday at 2:30 p. m. in Houghton Hall in the Lawrence Young Women's Christian Association.

The feature of the meeting will be an illustrated lecture by the Rev. Laurence L. Barber on "New England, Historic and Scenic." Mr. Barber is pastor of the Orthodox Congregational Church of Arlington.

The Nichols Trio of Methuen will present piano and violin selections.

Exhibits are being prepared under the following chairmen: Mrs. Chester H. Cramton, Approved Schools; Miss Emma G. Carter, Conservation; Mrs. William McCraw, Real Daughters; Mrs. Harry R. Lawrence, D. A. R. Museum. Mrs. Herbert H. A. Platt will exhibit a collection of handwork done by people at Ellis Island, sent to her by the State Chairman for Ellis Island, Mrs. Maurice D. Farrar of Glen Ridge, N. J.

Cambridge Center Plans Spring Term

Men and women interested in informal discussions, good music, games, and instructive moving pictures will find these, along with the traditional cheer and friendliness of Brattle House, at the Cambridge Center for Adult Education which opens its spring term on Thursday, April 9, at 8 p. m.

Here, in this old home on Brattle Street, built a century ago by General Brattle, away from the roar of the world and the confusion of themselves, adults will find relaxation among new friends and old each Thursday evening.

The spring term program of the Center offers a fine balance between awareness of war problems, with their practical application, and the development of resources within the individual which will keep him refreshed and steady.

TUNE IN TONIGHT

"THE TELEPHONE HOUR"

NEW TIME

9 P.M.

EASTERN WAR TIME

Every Monday

SAME STATIONS

WNAC WEAF
WTAG WCSH
WGY WTIC
WJAR and NBC Red Network

Roslindale Women Plan For Operetta

The Roslindale Woman's Club will hold its Guest Night tomorrow evening in the Unitarian Parish House.

The brief business session at 7:45 o'clock will be conducted by the President, Mrs. Frank W. Aston, and will be followed by an operetta "The Sunbonnet Girl" presented by the Music and Drama Committees, Mrs. Cedric E. Bloomfield and Mrs. William A. Heyer, Chairmen.

Ben Fossett of the Little Theater Group of West Roxbury is the drama coach and Mrs. Blanche Greenaway Allen is director of music assisted by Miss Ruth Dimick, pianist and Miss Jean Wilson, violinist.

The cast includes the following club members: Mrs. Alfred L. Daniels, Mrs. Daniel L. Crowe, Mrs. William E. Fortune, Mrs. Cedric E. Bloomfield, Mrs. James L. Coleman, Mrs. Albert A. Merrill, Mrs. William A. Heyer, Mrs. William H. Degnin, Mrs. Harry S. Trethewey, Mrs. Fred Juergens, Mrs. James H. Nolan, Mrs. George W. Skirm, Mrs. William F. Adams, Mrs. Gerard Hannon and Miss Esther Reed, assisted by the chorus which includes Mrs. Thomas J. Flinn, Mrs. William L. Healey, Mrs. Robert Fielding, Mrs. Nathaniel W. Williams, Mrs. William Baines, Mrs. August J. Vatter and Mrs. Albert G. Hall.

A social hour will close the meeting which is open to guests.

Professional Women Planning For Drama Night

The Professional Women's Club will hold its Drama Night tomorrow evening at 8:15 in the Salle Moderne of the Hotel Statler, Boston, with the Dramatic Workshop of the club in charge.

A one-act play "Three Cents a Day" will be presented, the cast to include Josephine Poore, Kitty Knight, Louise Pratt, Beth Cary, Gladys Batchelder, and Marie Greenlaw who also is directing it.

A second play "Pawnshop Granny" will be done by Anna Boynton, Doris Babson, Mildred Dana Shaw, and Emma Bradley, with Mrs. Boynton directing.

Music will be furnished by the Del Castillo Trio.

The Dramatic Workshop will have its own next meeting on Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock in the Club Rooms at the Statler. Mildred Dana Shaw and Kitty Knight will preside, and Hortense Creede Railsback will speak. Marie Ware Laughton will direct a pantomime class following the meeting.

Canadian Club Aids to Meet

The next meeting of the Auxiliary to the Canadian Club of Boston will be held tomorrow at 10 a. m. in the Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street.

A refreshment hour will be followed by a program which includes selections by Brenda Ericson, reader, and Gladys Edna Dick, soprano.

Mrs. Everett E. Cooke of Brookline is chairman of the meeting, and Miss Bertha Whitehouse, chairman of hostesses. Mrs. George Mills and Mrs. Gilbert A. Patterson will pour.

Morgan Memorial Spring Meeting

The Woman's Auxiliary to the Morgan Memorial of Boston will hold its spring meeting Friday, April 10, at 10:30 a. m., in the Church of All Nations on Shawmut Avenue, Boston.

Mrs. C. J. Cook, the President, will preside, and will introduce the Rev. Alva H. Mullins, the chief speaker. The Rev. Livingston H. Lomas of the First Baptist Church in Needham will conduct a special devotional period, and children of the Day Nursery will help entertain.

Luncheon will be served at 12:30 p. m., and at 1 o'clock there will be a tour of the Morgan Memorial Industries.

Children's Play Last of Series

The last in this year's series of Clare Tree Major's plays for children, sponsored by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, will be given at Jordan Hall, Saturday, April 11, at 10:15 a. m. The production is to be "Toby Tyler," James Otis' story of the adventures of a boy who joined a circus.

In the cast is a live monkey, Koko, who plays the role of "Mr. Stubbs," and who sometimes steals the show, it is reported.

Other members of the cast include Joe Landis, Marjorie Mayer, Robert Crawley, Edwin Whittaker, Ruth Henry, and Gerard Cobert.

Demand for Fowl Grows in Panama

Though Panama is a poultry-producing country, the supply is not sufficient for the increasing demand for chickens which has been occasioned in large part by the greatly improved economic conditions traceable to defense expenditures in the Canal Zone.

This was disclosed in Boston by Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the United States Department of Commerce, with offices in the custom house.

To keep prices from rising beyond $1.80 each, though chickens have been selling in the public market as high as $2.50 each, the import tariff has been cut from 50 cents a fowl to five cents, with a limitation placed upon the number that may be imported, said Mr. Smith.

New 4-H Club Leader For State Takes Office

Horace M. Jones has assumed his duties as State 4-H Club leader at Massachusetts State College. Mr. Jones, who fills the post held by George L. Farley until his passing last September, comes to Massachusetts from South Dakota where he has served as State club leader for 14 years.

As State club leader in Massachusetts, Mr. Jones will direct activities of 18,000 4-H boys and girls and 2,000 volunteer adult leaders in the 4-H agricultural and homemaking projects being carried on in every county of the State.

Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News.
3:05 p. m.—Viennese Concert Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—"Two Men and a Girl."
3:45 p. m.—"Southernaires": quartet.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—South American Way.
5:45 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—"Gypsy Serenade."
7:30 p. m.—News Commentators.
7:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—"Music You Want."
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.5mc)

2:30 p. m.—Philadelphia Orchestra: Eugene Ormandy, Conductor.
4:22 p. m.—Joe Frasetto's Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Pan-American.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": Popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Walter Kidder, baritone.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—"Music for America"; Morton Gould's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Siegfried Wagener.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orch.
10:30 p. m.—Gen. Sherman Miles, Talk.
10:45 p. m.—Griff Williams' Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Wally Johnson's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel," with Arthur Mann; Recorded.

Dept. of Visual Aids, Boston Public Schools

A Future Airplane Designer for Uncle Sam

William Liu, Chinese student at Abraham Lincoln School, first boy to complete model plane from Navy drawings, shown pointing his plane toward Tokyo.

State Fund Initiative Petition Under Scrutiny of Ballot Board

A full-scale State Ballot Law Commission investigation will be conducted into charges that the initiative petition for a State fund for workmen's compensation contains an insufficient number of legal voter signatures to carry the issue to the November State election.

After a preliminary investigation, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, ruled that "it appears that there is substantial evidence supporting such objections." The Cook action thus referred the case to the Ballot Law Commission for complete investigation. The Commission is expected to start hearings shortly.

The charges were filed by four insurance company executives, G. Lester Marston, Vice-President of the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company; Harold J. Aldrich, Vice-President of the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company; Bennett L. Moore, Vice-President of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, and Franklin P. Horan, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Employers Insurance Company.

The initiative petition was sponsored by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor which for years has unsuccessfully sought legislation to establish a State fund for workmen's compensation. Success of the move would bar more than 60 insurance companies from this insurance field.

The Federation filed 24,190 signatures on the original petition, the State Constitution requiring at least 20,000 valid signatures. When the Legislature rejected the State fund, the Federation filed an additional 11,203 signatures. The Constitution requires at least 5,000 additional valid signatures to place the issue on the ballot.

The insurance groups charge that thousands of the signatures are invalid.

Meanwhile, the Federation has started a counter-offensive against the insurance companies. Yesterday Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, ordered Jacob Lewiton, Assistant Attorney General, to investigate the Federation's charges that alleged insurance company representatives sought to "intimidate and coerce" signers of the petition.

Hull Buildings Called Useful For U. S. Needs

E. J. MacEwan, Federal Chairman and Director of Home Registration in the South Shore area of Boston, has advocated use of 179 summer buildings in Hull capable of housing 3,436 persons, with dining room accommodations for 4,023.

These buildings could be conditioned very quickly and at small cost to provide all-year-round living facilities, he said. Mr. MacEwan characterized the structures as a "luxury rather than a necessity." He emphasized that not only would such a plan economize on the use of critical materials which could go into defense industries, but it would eliminate the prospect of postwar "ghost" settlements.

He saw little transportation problems offering the idea that "if the Army and Navy or our national war housing authorities will try this plan and give me the power to get transportation, I would go into nondefense areas and commandeer 100 or 200 or 300 buses from surpluses to be found in all transportation companies and bring them to this area in less than a month's time. The railroads can do the rest."

Associated Press

"Any Milk Today, Lady?"

The answer is definitely yes, for Mrs. Sylvia Kral (above) has become Cleveland's first milkmaid in this war era. She started March 30, for a regular dairy, has her uniform and loads and delivers 340 quarts of milk daily while another woman looks after her two children. Her husband, Jerry Kral, a stationary engineer, says "It's O. K. with me."

300 Barges Maine Is to Build May Follow Ellsworth Model

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 6—Gov. Sumner Sewall and the Maine Development Commission have turned their energies, this week, toward making Maine ready to fulfill the demand of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox for the construction of 300 wooden barges in this State. Their efforts already have been rewarded, not only by progress but by the turning up of an interesting bit of information about barge building technique as practiced along the Maine coast.

The Development Commission, which began immediately to investigate the resources available in Maine for wooden ship building and still not interfere with the work of the already busy shipyards, also began a hunt for blueprints which it supposed were used to build barges. Inquiries along the coast unearthed no blueprints until finally a veteran Maine barge builder informed the Commission that models, not blueprints, were used by barge builders. With this to work on, the Commission finally located a model of a schooner-type barge in Ellsworth, where it decorated the office of L. A. Gardner, who used to build ships.

The model, true to scale and perfect in detail, will be taken to Portland this week. Capt. I. Loring Swasey of the United States Navy will determine if it represents the kind of ship the Government now wants. It is a four-foot model of the type of schooner barges Gardner was building in Bucksport years ago.

Everett Greaton, Chairman of the Development Commission, discloses that response to the Navy's request has come from towns and hamlets all along the coast and that some half dozen shipyards could be ready to lay keels at once. Others, in disrepair from idleness, will have to be put into shape, and inquiries have been made as to whether the Government will provide funds to finance construction and repair of facilities.

Another problem to be met is to provide labor. While most coastal towns where ships used to be built can provide a nucleus of veteran skilled shipbuilders, it will take hundreds to build the barges. They must be provided without disruption of the work in other wooden shipyards where minesweepers are being built. This problem has been turned over to the recently federalized Maine State Employment Service.

There is something about shipbuilding — particularly wooden ship-building—that appeals to men of Maine, and naturally enough, too, for Maine has a proud history as a produver of famous wood ships.

Liberalizing Benefits

The Maine Unemployment Compensation Commission found no opposition to its proposal to raise benefit payments from the scale of a minimum of $5 and a maximum of $15 a week to $6 and $18, respectively. With some $9,000,000 in the unemployment benefit funds and income increasing while benefit payments are decreasing, the Commission feels perfectly safe in this move to liberalize payments. The plan had the indorsement of various labor organizations, and authority to make the change is vested by law in the Commission.

Tunnell to Speak

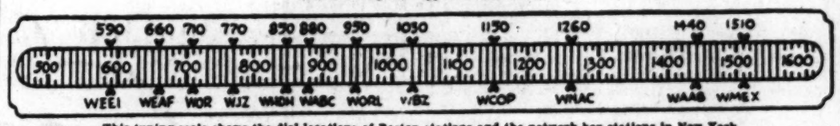
State Democratic Chairman Fred H. Lancaster has announced that United States Senator James M. Tunnell of Delaware will be the keynote speaker at the State convention in Bangor Friday, Mrs. Hale T. Shenefield, Washington, D. C., a member of the faculty of American University, will be the principal woman speaker.

The State Republican convention, which pledged support to President Roosevelt toward successful prosecution of the war, indicated by nearly its every action that it felt and appreciated the need for national unity, though drawing a distinction between national unity and political unity.

Many republicans indicated their particular pleasure over the appearance of United States Senator Ralph O. Brewster, whose speech as temporary chairman first broached the subject of Administration support for the war effort. Though he was not the so-called "keynoter," many Republicans were of the opinion that Senator Brewster's speech was the outstanding convention address, far overshadowing anything else the convention program had to offer. He presided with ease and spoke with becoming sincerity and force.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-500m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents" ..	"Against the Storm"....	Philadelphia Orchestra;	Dance Matinee .....
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents" ..	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Eugene Ormandy, con-	Dance Matinee .....
3:30 News; Snapshots	Two Men and a Girl ..	"Pepper Young's Family"	ductor	Dance Matinee .....
3:45 The Family Front	Southernaires: quartet	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Dance Matinee .....
4:00 Music With Words	Arthur Tracy, songs....	"Backstage Wife"	Eugene Ormandy, con.	Dance Matinee .....
4:15 Spotlight on Asia	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas": drama	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee .....
4:30 "Swing Time"	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Harper House": drama.
4:45 Press News: Talk.	News: Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown":	J. Sturgess, songs	Dance Matinee .....
5:00 Accent on Music ...	"Singing Cowboy"	"When a Girl Marries".	Children's program	Dance Matinee .....
5:15 Preview Musical ..	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Portia Faces Life" ...	"Dramatic Serial"	Dance Matinee .....
5:30 Camera	"Superman": sketch	"The Andersons": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Drama Shop .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	Talk: "Tropical Moods"	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight": drama	Five Star News ....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Poivero's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Army Day	Town Crier: Defense
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music ..	Press Roundup; Music..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today ..	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Memory Lane	Sports program .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" ..	"Ask the Children"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.: news	March to Victory .....
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Ask the Children"	News of the World	B. F. Cunningham	"PM" Reporter; News ..
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	Adv. in Research	Dance orchestra	"Lone Ranger": sketch.	Dance Band .....
7:45 serial drama	Concert orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs..	"Lone Ranger": sketch.	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00 "Vox Pop": quiz...	"I Love a Mystery"	Cavalcade of America..	"Sing Up the News" ..	State House Topics ....
8:15 "Vox Pop": quiz...	"I Love a Mystery"	Cavalcade of America..	"Music for America" ..	Round Table Discussion
8:30 "Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False": quiz	Margaret Speaks; Alfred	Army Day	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45 vue": Elmer Davis	"True or False": quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	Army Day	Drama .....
9:00 Radio Theater: "The	"Remember Pearl Har-	James Melton; Francis	Gabriel Heatter, news..	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Fighting 69th";	bor"; L. Noble's Orch.	White; orchestra	News Service	cal Album" .....
9:30 Pat O'Brien, Ralph	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz pro.	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Classical Album .....
9:45 Bellamy, B. Preston	Will Osborne's Orchestra	gram	"Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album .....
10:00 Freddy Martin's Or.	"Merry-Go-Round"	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing ..	Five Star News .....
10:15 Freddy Martin's Or.	Leopold Stokowski, con.	vocalists: chorus	Mickey Alpert's Orch..	Dance orchestra .....
10:30 General Miles, talk	Gen. Sherman Miles on	Gen. Sherman Miles, talk	Gen. Sherman Miles, talk	Dance orchestra .....
10:45 News; Sports	Axis to Z in Novelty; Talk	Griff Williams' Orch....	Siegfried Wagener, News	Dance orchestra .....
11:00 News; Analyst	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra	Dance orchestra .....
11:15 Talk; Weather	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Dance orchestra	Dance orchestra .....
11:30 Master Works of	Music You Want	"Down Memory Lane":	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music...
11:45 Music	Music You Want	C. Dant's Orch.; songs	thur Mann: recorded..	Music; News .....

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-500m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock..	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; News...	News Reporter	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 Music; News	Revelle Roundup	Songs; Radio Program.	News Service	.....
7:45 News; War Summary	Musical Clock	Musical Clock	"At the Console"	.....
8:00 News of the World.	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells": music..	Five Star News .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs....	George and Dixie; News	"Morning Watch"; talks.	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30 Carl Moore's Va-	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties" ..	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45 riety Show; News..	Toast: music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties" ..	The Okies" .....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue..	News; Recordings	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:15 School of the Air ..	"The Breakfast Club" ..	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:30 School of the Air ..	"The Breakfast Club" ..	Concert Internationale .	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45 "Harvey & Dell": sk.	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Dramatization	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00 Valiant Lady	Clark Dennis, tenor....	"Bess Johnson"	"N. E. Cupboard"	Studio talk .....
10:15 American Stories ..	News; Hum and Strum ..	"Bachelor's Children" ..	Australian News; record.	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 "Stepmother"	Musical program	"Help Mate": sketch....	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You" ..
10:45 Food Fair	"String Time"	"Mediation Board"	Studio speaker	"Shopping With You" ..
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Orphans of Divorce" ..	"Mary Marlin"	News commentator	Singing Strings .....
11:15 "Brush Creek Way" ..	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk..	"Right to Happiness" ..	Ruth Moss, Interviews .	Organ; guest .....
11:30 Bright Horizons: sk.	"John's Other Wife" ..	"The Bartons": sketch .	Melody Strings	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"	"David Harum": sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk ..	News; Hum and Strum ..	Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News ...	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 Big Sister: sketch..	"Judy and Jane"	"Kaleidoscope"; music .	Defense; Agriculture pgm	The Town Crier .....
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Circle C Ranch Boys ....
12:45 Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour; Washington news	Serenade in Tangerine..	Italian Melodies	Monitor Views the News
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, talk...	News Service	John B. Hughes, News.	Musical Mailbox .....
1:15 Serial drama	Gospel songs	"Musical Roundup"	"I'll Find My Way"; sk.	Musical Mailbox .....
1:30 Vic and Sade: sk...	N. E. Agricultural News.	Marjorie Mills: house-	Variety program	David Allen, tenor.....
1:45 "Road of Life".....	News	hold talk	Salute to South America	The Playgeer .....
2:00 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World" ..	Cedric Foster	"The Victory Program" ..
2:15 Serial drama	Contrast in Melody	"Grimm's Daughter" ...	Colonial Network Orch..	"The Victory Program" ..
2:30 We Love and Learn	Baker's Orchestra	"Guiding Light"	Sports Matinee	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:45 "The Goldbergs"	Baker's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	School of the Air	Five Star News .....
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents" ...	"Against the Storm"....	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents" ...	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sam Donahue's Orch....
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	Two Men and a Girl....	"Pepper Young's Family"	"WCAB Airliners": re-	Deanna Durbin, songs..
3:45 Fed Women's Clubs	Andrini Continentales ..	"Vic and Sade": sketch	calists	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch....
4:00 Soloists	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Colonial Network Orch..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch....
4:15 Living History	Radio Mitzy Program....	"Stella Dallas": drama	Sports Matinee	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
4:30 Mosaic: Del Castillo	Network program	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Matinee	Lanny Ross, songs .....
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown" ..	Network program	Duke Ellington's Orch...
5:00 Walter Gross's Or.	J. Dalton, cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"..	News; Sports Matinee ..	Shep Fields' Orchestra..
5:15 Musical Camera ...	"Little Orphan Annie" ..	"Portia Faces Life" ...	Dramatic Serial	Andrews Sisters .....
5:30 Musical Camera ...	"Tour of Us": music..	"The Andersons": sk...	"Jack Armstrong"	Benny Goodman's Orch.
5:45 Buttergood Baines.	News; "Tropical Moods"	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight": drama	Five Star News .....
6:00 News; Innocents ...	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Poivero's Orchestra
6:15 Voice of Broadway..	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier; Talk..
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup; Music..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today" ..	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Memory Lane	Sports of the Day .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" ..	"Easy Aces": sketch...	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory .....
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	News of the World	Orchestra; Sports	"PM" Reporter, news....
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns and Gracie	"Philadelphia Hours" ..	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Benny Baker, songs ....
7:45 "Second Husband" ..	Allen: orch.; songs....	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Inter-Am. Student Forum
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue ..	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"What's My Name": quiz	Sterling Young's Orch..
8:15 Heir?": drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue ..	vocalists; chorus	program	Electric Choir .....
8:30 Bob Burns; guests;	Milton Berle, Shirley	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Alvino Rey's Orchestra..
8:45 drama; Elm. Davis	Ross; Bob Crosby's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	"Romance in Music".....
9:00 "Archie": comedy;	Famous Jury Trials....	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News..	Variety Hour .....
9:15 solos; orchestra	Famous Jury Trials....	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:30 Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Orch..	Fibber McGee and	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Variety Hour .....
9:45 Report to the Nation	Leopold Stokowski, con.	Molly; guests	"Miss Meade's Children"	Variety Hour .....
10:00 Lord Halifax	NBC Symphony Orch..	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	John B. Hughes, News....	Five Star News .....
10:15 Lord Halifax	Leopold Stokowski, con.	soloists; orch.; guests..	Australian News; Music.	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 Jerry Wayne, songs	Morgan Beatty, news...	Red Skelton Oozie Nel-	G. I. O. Radio speakers	Larry Clinton's Orch....
10:44 News; Sports	A-E in Novelty; Defense.	son's Or.; songs; comedy	Griff Williams' Orch....	Bob Chester's Orchestra
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra	Dance orchestra .....
11:15 Riders to the Nation	"Music You Want".....	Local news; Music	Australian news; music.	Dance orchestra .....
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want".....	St. Louis Serenade; or-	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Music; orchestra ..	"Music You Want".....	chestra; vocalists	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Day's End; News.....

Easter Sunday Sermons By Boston Clergy

Excerpts from sermons delivered in Greater Boston Churches yesterday:

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, Second Church in Boston (Unitarian):

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's tribute to the value and importance of religion contained in his Easter message to the minister of the church where he was baptized is an answer to those who contend that religion is merely the refuge of the weak. Religion is a source of strength for the strong, a renewer of courage for the courageous. The faith we need is available in the darkness of the present hour. We must rid ourselves of the misconception that immortality begins only after we die. Eternal life begins now. Easter is not a future hope. It is a present fact. Let us enter into our inheritance, accepting the responsibility of living as persons of eternal worth.

The Rev. Dr. Phillips E. Osgood, at Emmanuel Church (Episcopal):

Tepid Christianity is an ironic travesty. Those who, humbly and passionately, put the spiritualities first are giving religious realities their resurrection.

Rabbi Beryl D. Cohon, at Temple Israel:

The answer to this morning's subject is found in peoples all over the world who are defending against and repulsing the invaders. Some call it the valor of despair, but I do not look at it that way. Rather, it is a survival of the old saying that truth crushed to the earth will rise again. All through history light has continued to impress its truth. It may be covered for a few minutes during a blackout, but it is still burning. Yes, mankind is magnificently alive today.

The Rev. Dr. Palfrey Perkins, at King's Chapel (Unitarian):

This Easter has dawned a perfect enviroment of faith, because it is in the blackest night that faith makes a clarion call. Wherever faith is present, we will fearlessly uphold a just cause. If love is not eternal, nothing is eternal. We must not say, it is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved eternal.

The Rt. Rev. Alexander Mann, Bishop of Pittsburgh, at Trinity Church (Episcopal):

I would turn and point to the great mass of simple, humble people who are doing duties, bearing suffering, conquering griefs, serving great causes at sacrifice and with moral courage, and I would say these are the living epistles of Jesus Christ, lived in the lives of his followers.

The Rev. Dana McClean Greeley, at Arlington Street Church (Unitarian):

Life and immortality are brought to light simultaneously by every Christ-like character. For in a Christian life, there is immortality as clearly as there is beauty in the lily and majesty in the mountain.

The Rev. Leslie T. Pennington, at First Parish Church, Cambridge (Unitarian):

There is no greater thought of Jesus given for our Easter meditation this year than the words of John, "And the light shinest in darkness."

Today we should give these words a new emphasis, "And the light still shines on in the darkness." For it is an ever present fact, the one great central, indisputable fact of Christianity.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—8:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2m.
London—8:35 p. m.— News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ10, 9.50 meg., 31.6m.
Rio de Janerio—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—Operatic Selections. TWGA, 9.68 meg., 24.2m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert. TWGA, 9.68 meg., 31m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m.
Moscow—11:30 p. m.

New England Businessmen Open Drive to Prevent Sugar Rationing

No Shortage Is Declared Seen in Sugar

Arrival at Boston today of the third cargo of raw sugar from the South within a week brought new hope to the Revere Sugar Refining Company of Charlestown of keeping the plant open indefinitely. The plant has been closed for a week. It reopened this morning and officials said there was enough raw material now on hand to continue operations several weeks.

Despite announcement in Washington that sugar rationing would go on as scheduled, New England smaller businessmen today opened a vigorous drive to find ways to avoid sugar rationing.

Representatives of 14 trade associations are sending representatives to a conference on sugar rationing to be held tonight at the Hotel Sheraton under the auspices of the Smaller Business Association of New England.

Richard C. Cooke, President of the Association, stated today that the conference was called after information given to the Patman Committee in Washington showed that supplies of sugar are adequate and that the real problem concerns transportation.

Mr. Cooke asserted that New England businessmen want complete information on the rationing necessity.

Follows Washington Statement

Tonight's meeting was scheduled, he pointed out, in the face of the joint statement by Donald M. Nelson, head of the War Production Board, and Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, that "the sugar rationing program will proceed as scheduled and the public should not permit unauthorized sources to confuse the necessity for this policy."

Mr. Cooke said that "if all the information were available, I believe it would show rationing of sugar is unneecssary."

The smaller business leader added, however, that "we may have to come to rationing if more ships are sunk, but it is not wise to undertake the program until we have to."

He pointed out that rationing of sugar will be costly. He estimated that at least 200 additional employees will be required by the New England Regional Office of Price Administration.

Tonight's conference will be attended by representatives of sugar refineries, grocers, wholesale grocers, candy manufacturers, bakers, bottlers and others whose businesses will be hit by sugar rationing.

Dates of Registration

These businesses which use large quantities of sugar are scheduled to register under the sugar rationing program on April 28 and 29, while individual consumers must register May 4 to 7.

Mr. Cooke said that Albert A. Thompson, Deputy Chief of the WPB, in charge of the sugar section, will attend the conference to outline plans for transporting sugar to New England. Also invited are Henry Parkman, Jr., State Rationing Administrator, and Kenneth B. Backman, New England OPA chief.

However, Mr. Parkman is sending as his representatives Carl W. Erickson, Assistant Administrator, and Harry Pollock, who is working in the rationing organization.

State Is Getting Ready

Meanwhile, Massachusetts is preparing for sugar rationing. Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, who had charge of registration activity, called three sectional meetings of superintendents of schools to lay down the course of procedure on registration.

On April 13, at the Hotel Kimball, superintendents of schools from Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden Counties will confer. Superintendents from Worcester County will meet on April 14 at Worcester State Teachers College. The third conference, to be held at the Prince School, Boston, on April 15, will be attended by superintendents from Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Bristol, Plymouth, Barnstable Dukes and Nantucket Counties.

By a Staff Photographer

Needham's Woman Legislator

Massachusetts State Representative Leslie B. Cutler (R) and her daughter, Abigail Ann, relax in a good laugh at their home in Needham. Mrs. Cutler's favorite occupation when duties at the State House are over, until recently, has been flying with her daughter. Mrs. Cutler got her private pilot's license last June, and is a member of the Civil Air Patrol. She has 2 hours and 35 minutes' flying time to her credit "on her own."

She's Dispelled Many Notions About All Women Legislators

First in a series of four articles on the women members of the Massachusetts Legislature.

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

So she's a woman legislator. Immediately you assume a quizzical expression. You are picturing a sort of "female stuffed shirt."

You even exclaim, "I know the type. Mannish suits. Speeches. Women's rights."

You're wrong. We can prove it. There's nothing "stuffed shirtish" about Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler, Republican Representative from Needham.

A woman who has brought up four sons and a daughter, who says her "favorite recreation is visiting my grandchildren," and likes to brag a bit because her potatoes won third prize at the Grange Fair—well, she just doesn't answer that description.

Neither does a woman who has two hours and 35 minutes to her credit as a student pilot come into the category of a poor sport.

Zeal for Women Jurors

Of course there are speeches. There are legislative bills close to a woman's heart. The proposed legislation to permit women to serve on juries, for example. The women lost out on that one. But don't think that's the last of it!

Mrs. Cutler couldn't resist a parting quip that scored a bull's-eye and got a laugh. It was when the Legislature finally adjourned last October—after 26 hours' continuous session.

The men had voted down the women-on-jury bill because they claimed it would be improper for women to sit in prolonged sessions with men jurors. Well!

But don't assume from this that the Legislature is made up of two armed camps—236 men against four women. It's not that way. We have Mrs. Cutler's word for it—all bruised feelings on the jury bill aside.

"The men in the Legislature are grand," she declares. "They could make it tough for us if they wanted to. But they don't. They make it so easy when you first come in.

"There isn't anyone there—Democrat or Republican—who hasn't at one time or another done something nice for me. And that goes for the Senate, too."

How did Mrs. Cutler happen to go into politics? It was when someone proposed, back in 1923, that she run for the Needham Board of Selectmen. "What does a selectmen do?" was the first thing she asked.

Woman-like she insisted upon finding out. And why not? Maybe she wouldn't like being a selectman. In fact, it wasn't until she learned this that she warmed up to it at all—that the Needham Board of Selectmen, at that time, also made up the Needham Board of Health.

How She Got Interested

"That," she confides, "was the first thing that interested me in politics." Nor was it any passing fancy. She served two terms on the Needham Board of Selectmen, and four on the Needham Board of Health, which later became an entity of its own apart from the Selectmen.

Her interest in public health work continues, and she has served as Clerk of the Public Health Committee of the Legislature.

Speaking of political careers—what's the formula? "Take a town office to start with," says Mrs. Cutler promptly. There are other things that help, too, such as "willingness to serve other people, willingness to take a job and work hard at it—to take it for what you can give to it, not what you can get out of it."

As to war work, "I'm just a mere air-raid warden," she laughs. Come spring, however, a "victory garden" will be sprouting on the Cutler premises.

Not to be omitted either is the fact that Mrs. Cutler has one son in Libya with the British Army of the Middle East, another at Camp Croft in South Carolina, and a daughter who is a member of the Civil Air Patrol in Needham.

One of the pleasantest occupations she knows of, the Needham Representative says, is "writing to my boys. It takes a lot of letter writing to keep up with them. And I love it."

Another thing the Representative from the First Norfolk District likes, we discovered, is an evening to herself. "An evening to myself," she sighs, "that's swell!"

Fence Viewers Stress Unity

PLAINFIELD, Vt., April 6 (AP)—As 3,000 New England Fence Viewers today promised to discharge the duties of their office, the annual statement from their President urged them to show the rest of the world how easy it is "to dwell together in unity."

John Gould, President of the Association of New England Fence Viewers, was sworn in himself by Town Clerk Guy Batchelder, and issued his pronunciamento in Herb Neill's blacksmith shop.

New England Fence Viewers haven't viewed a fence in 50 years, said Mr. Gould.

Pound keepers, hog reeves, field drovers, surveyors of staves and shooks, all have slipped into the limbo of forgotten offices. Yet fence viewers survive and about 3,000 are appointed every April 1 in New England.

To them Mr. Gould said:

"The world has not learned that fights cost more than fences. The world has not learned that fences join as well as separate—that they divide the land but harmonize the owners.

"Until men learn that a good tight fence is the joint responsibility of co-operating neighbors, the fence viewers have a task before them.

"Any New Englander can have a fence viewer for three dollars a day. So over and above that let us show the world how easy it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Has 369,549 Tires —But Can't Use Two

By the Associated Press

Chicopee, Mass., April 6

The United States Rubber Company has 369,549 brand new tires in its warehouses here. Lucky, you say—but wait.

A month ago the company applied to the rationing board here for permission to use four of the tires on one of its trucks. A board inspector looked at the old ones.

"They can be retreaded," was his edict.

They were.

Later a second request came for two new tires. Again went the order—"Get them retreaded."

Fall River Builders Still Out

Deadlock in the building trades strike at the Firestone Rubber and Latex Company at Fall River, Mass., continues, it was announced today at the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in Boston.

Two hundred members of building trades unions of the American Federation of Labor walked out last week in protest against the employment of non-union electricians and plumbers.

Efforts to keep the men on the job while a settlement might be devised proved futile, and continued endeavor toward settlement has as yet been ineffective.

Responding to proposals made by the Board, neither the unions nor the company would give in, officials stated today.

The strikers have been employed in part of the area recently visited by the big rubber fire, and were engaged in remodelling and rebuilding, also in some demolition.

NWLB Gets Dispute

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—The Labor Department has certified to the War Labor Board a dispute between the Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company of Providence, R. I., and the American Federation of Labor International Association of Machinists.

The certification said 7,600 workers were demanding higher wages and a union shop. Other details were not given.

Chupka Promoted In Textile Union

John Chupka, Massachusetts State Director for the Textile Workers Union of America, C. I. O., has been elected to serve as a vice-president of the union, it is announced in New York by Emil Rievé, General President. The election took place at the recent meeting of the union's executive council in Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. Chupka succeeds Joseph A. Salerno of Boston, who resigned to devote full time to his duties as President of the State C. I. O. and State Director for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

In 1934 Mr. Chupka was elected President of the old U. T. W. unions for the workers in the Hayward-Schuster mills in East Douglas, Mass.

In 1937, when the Textile Workers Organizing Committee was established, he was put on the organizing staff. Since that time he has been assigned chiefly to Massachusetts, where about a year and a half ago he was chosen to act as Assistant State Director to Mr. Salerno, who was at that time Massachusetts director for the union.

Scion of Former Navy Head Enlists

Barnes Newberry, Jr., grandson of a former Secretary of the Navy, today entered the United States Naval Reserve at the Boston Recruiting Station.

A descendant of Thomas H. Newberry, Naval Secretary under Theodore Roosevelt, the 20-year-old recruit was sworn in by Lieut. George M. Powers, Jr. He is also the son of Lieut. Barnes Newberry of Narragansett, R. I.

Enlisting as a seaman, first class, young Newberry said he had received the congratulations of the former Secretary from Florida last night. He left his employment as a draftsman after receiving notice last Saturday that he was in line for a $10 raise in pay.

Auto Fatalities Show Reduction

Automobile accident fatalities total 10 fewer to date this year than those in the corresponding 1941 period, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, revealed today.

A total of 157 fatalities have occurred so far this year compared to 167 in the corresponding period last year. Last week five fatalities were recorded, 10 fewer than during the same week a year ago.

"The record of motor vehicle fatalities for the week just past is very encouraging," Mr. Goodwin stated. "The 40-mile limit is being quite generally observed and a reduction in fatalities is the inevitable result."

Dr. Hu Outlines Conflict Causes

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 6 (AP)—Causes for the conflict between Japan and China go back 2,100 years, Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, said here.

Addressing the Wesleyan University honors college recently he said:

"The marked historical contrasts between the ways of life of China and Japan during the past 21 centuries are the fundamental issues of conflict in the Pacific today."

Quoting a proverb of Confucius that "with education there is no class distinction," the envoy said abolition of feudalism and a system of civilian local governments were embodied in ancient Chinese doctrine and that China had been democratic for centuries, and therefore peaceable.

Japan, on the other hand, had been led to "fantastically imperialistic aspirations," he continued, because of domination by militarists.

Maine Council Confirms New Insurance Head

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 6 (AP)—The Executive Council has confirmed Gov. Sumner Sewall's appointment of Alfred W. Perkins, Brooksville native, as Maine Insurance Commissioner to fill a vacancy caused by the passing on of Pearce J. Francis, of Portland.

Mr. Perkins, now associated with the Pan-American Life Insurance Company in New Orleans, La., is expected to arrive in Maine April 23 and assume his new duties about May 1, Governor Sewall said. He will receive $4,000 annually.

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Gloves Believed to Have Belonged to Queen Elizabeth

A part of the exhibition of 16th century needlework at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. They are lent by Miss Elizabeth Day McCormick.

Blackouts Listed In Massachusetts

Blackouts scheduled for tonight and tomorrow night as compiled from lists prepared by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety:

Tonight

None

Tomorrow (Tuesday)

Region 8

Abington	Medfield
Bridgewater	Middleboro
BROCKTON	Millis
Carver	Norfolk
Duxbury	Norwell
East Bridgewater	Pembroke
Easton	Plymouth
Foxboro	Plimpton
Franklin	Rockland
Halifax	Sharon
Hanover	Stoughton
Hanson	Walpole
Kingston	West Bridgewater
Lakeville	Whitman
Mansfield	Wrentham
Marshfield	

(Cities in capital letters)

Areas 3, 4, 9, In Blackout On Thursday

More than one-third of Massachusetts will be blacked out on Thursday at an unscheduled hour, when Regions 3, 4 and 9, in the central and northeastern sections, hold simultaneous tests.

While the area to be blacked out is considerably larger than that of Greater Boston (Region 5), which conducted a similar test March 31, Regions 3, 4 and 9 contain approximately 1,000,000 residents compared to 1,750,000 in Region 5.

A total of 123 of Massachusetts' 351 cities and towns will be involved in the triple-region blackout. The area covered runs from Rockport on the east to the Connecticut River on the west.

Some of the most important communities in the State are located in these regions, including Worcester, the State's second largest city, Haverhill, Lowell, Lawrence, Lynn, Fitchburg, and several other cities. Many of the communities being blacked out are centers of war production industries.

Thursday night's blackout is the second regional blackout in Region 3, which includes Worcester. However, on the last occasion the exact time of the test was announced well in advance. This time Regions 3, 4, and 9 will be blacked out, as was Region 5 on March 31, at an unannounced hour.

A similar State-wide test is to be conducted later.

Ernest B. Dane

Ernest Blaney Dane, who passed on yesterday at his summer home in Center Harbor, N. H., was a Massachusetts industrialist who had been prominent in numerous philanthropic and civic activities.

One of Brookline's (Mass.) most widely known citizens, Mr. Dane was President of the Brookline Trust Company, Ernshaw Publications, Inc., and of the Ernshaw Knitting Company, Watertown, Mass., and also President-Treasurer of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

He also held directorships in several companies, including the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, Tamarack Mining Co., Isle Royal Mining Company, Punta Alegre Sugar Company, and Northern Texas Electric Company.

Born in Brookline, Mass., Mr. Dane was educated at Hopkinson's School and at Harvard University. He was active in Brookline town affairs, and served on the Board of Selectmen from 1912 to 1923.

He was a well-known yachtsman.

Queen Elizabeth Recalled In Museum of Arts Exhibit

The collection of 16th century embroideries, "floreshed with gold and silver, and set with spangills," now on exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, includes a number of articles attributed by some experts to the wardrobe of Queen Elizabeth. The collection is lent to the Museum, for an indefinite period, by Miss Elizabeth Day McCormick of Chicao.

While no one can prove that the richly ornamented gloves came from Kimberley, where Elizabeth is said to have left some of the garments which eventually came into this collection, it is recorded that on visiting Audley End, in July, 1578, she received from Cambridge University "a paire of gloves, perfumed and garnished with embroiderie and goldsmithe's wourke," which description fits the McCormick gloves.

An embroidered doublet, a coif and a forehead cloth in the exhibition are also believed to have belonged to "Good Queen Bess." They are decorated with a design of daffodils, with much gold and silver thread, on linen lined with yellow taffeta. Such garments are described in a list of New Year's gifts which the Queen received from various friends at the beginning of 1578.

Brann Takes Out Papers

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 6 (AP)—Former Gov. Louis J. Brann of Lewiston took out nomination papers April 4 for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the First Maine District in the June primaries.

New England Men Awarded Fellowships

Thirteen New Englanders were among the 82 winners in the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellowships awarded in New York City today in the 17th annual series of awards by that organization.

These included a second Fellowship award to Dos Passos, of Provincetown, Mass., a writer who is to prepare a life of Thomas Jefferson.

Other New England awards went to:

Dr. Hugh C. Cutler, of Harvard University, for an attempt to determine the area in which corn originated.

Dr. Richard E. Schultes, of Harvard, for studies of the economic aspects of the flora of Southern Columbia and adjacent Ecuador; and an ethnobotanical study of the useful plants, cultivated and wild, among Indian tribes of the same area.

Dr. Alfred W. Griswold, of Yale University, for a study of the political significance of American agriculture.

Dr. Max Harrison Demorest, of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., for studies of the physics of ice, particularly glacial ice.

Dr. Harold Stein Jantz, of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., to study New England acquaintance with German thought and literature during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Lloyd Z. Metzler, Harvard instructor, for studies of cyclical fluctuations in income and investment.

Dr. Clarence Dickinson Long, Wesleyan University, for studies in the history of unemployment in the United States.

Dr. Mark Schorer, of Harvard, for the preparation of a book on the relationships between ideas and forms in the poetry of William Blake.

Dr. Maynard Mack, of Yale University, for the preparation of a critical edition of Alexander Pope's "Essay on Man."

Dr. Gordon N. Ray, of Harvard, for the preparation of a definitive edition of the letters and private papers of William Makepeace Thackeray.

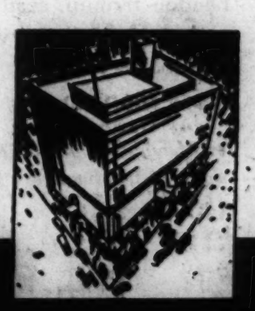
Dr. Edmund Taite Silk, of Yale, who will edit the commentary by Nicolas Trivet, medieval English chronicler, on the last of the great Roman philosophers, Boethius.

Dr. Rolf Singer, of Harvard, for studies of the mycological flora of sub-tropical America.

She Gives Out A Good Deal of *Sound Fashion Advice*

The expert salesperson in the Department Store is something of a magician in her way. She listens to the problem of the dress and hat that don't match, and before you can say "latest fashion trend," she has whisked out the very coat or accessories to harmonize the uncongenial garments. And it is astonishing how many times she remembers your preferences.

The hundreds of Department Stores whose advertisements appear in The Christian Science Monitor rely greatly on the tact and skill of their salespeople. Many stores give their personnel fashion training, yet in the long run, it is their sheer friendliness and interest which give the customer valuable service.



THE DEPARTMENT STORE
Serves Its Community in Many Ways

Dutch Freedom 'Verboten' Under Nazis

By Pieter V. Anen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Two years of Nazi occupation have taught the Dutch not only an object lesson in the new Germanic spirit and robbed them of their liberty, independence and fortunes, but have also made such an impact on the daily life of the Netherlanders that these brave people have had to abandon many of their old habits and traditions and to perform an often painful reorientation.

Forbidden is dancing in public places, clubs and private gatherings.

Forbidden is photographing and the sending of snapshots to foreign countries.

Forbidden is the marching in columns, wearing of uniforms, and unauthorized traveling. Anyone who wants to visit a place outside his residence has to apply for a special permit. Trespassing of that regulation is punished with heavy prison sentences and fines up to $11,000. Possession of firearms is tantamuont to capital punishment.

No Municipal Councils

The Dutch have to do without city councils and provincial councils. The Nazis disbanded them and announced that no further elections were to be held.

The Nazis do not always forbid. Sometimes they need merely to declare certain activity "undesirable." New commercial undertakings, for instance, are considered undesirable by the occupation authorities. As a result many thousands who were driven out of business by the Nazis are unable to find a new means of livelihood.

It is in line with the outwardly calm, but self-assured character of the Netherlanders that they try to ridicule German decrees by what seems a meticulous obedience, and to make fun—a grim sort of fun—of the privations under which they are suffering.

When, soon after the occupation began, nearly all motorcars were seized by the conquerors and the few remaining ones stood idle because of lack of gasoline, the Dutch taxi drivers put bicycle taxis on the road. These anachronistic vehicles were an inexhaustible source of jokes at the expense of the Nazis. Besides, any such taxicab invariably reminded the Dutch people whom they had to thank for their plight.

Nazis Protect Dignity

The Germans well aware of that effect, forbade the further use of bicycle taxis, stating that "such work as the driver had to perform was undignified for men." This decree, though it restored human dignity, left the task of restoring the disrupted city traffic entirely to Dutch ingenuity.

The next taxi model to come on the street was the electro taxi. It consists of a trailer for two passengers and a bicycle driven by electricity. The batteries are stored under the trailer seats. The electro taxi is neither comfortable nor fast, nor has it a large radius. Yet it is easier to operate than the various "ersatz" autos which the Germans introduced, motorcars driven on gas produced from wood, anthracite and even peat.

For the host of "little men" who, for decades, used to rely on their bicycles, transportation has become a problem, too. The shortage of bicycle tires is so serious that new tires are granted only to persons whose work compels them to cycle 14 miles, or more, a day. Workers and clerks who happen to live six-and-a-half miles from their places of employment have to walk, when their last pair of tires has worn out.

Heavy Blow

Since in the Netherlands everyone used to "bike," from the Queen down to the newsboys, the loss of their favorite means of transportation is one of the hardest of the minor blows the Nazis have dealt the Dutch.

A major blow, but one that miscarried, was led against the Dutch press. It is true that the German authorities were successful in Nazifying the majority of the newspapers, but they cannot force people to read a paper, let alone to believe its reports.

To simplify the supervision of the press, the Nazis considered it expedient to restrict the number of daily and periodical papers. To that end no decree was needed. Paper shortage did the job. Up to the end of last year lack of paper forced 53 of the 143 Dutch dailies and 520 of the 630 news periodicals to stop publication. That process still continues, of course, and in cases where not even paper shortage can do the trick, financial pressure is brought to bear upon the publisher, and sooner or later he has to sell out to a new owner, who invariably decides to liquidate.

Threat of Suspension

Apart from these methods, there is always the threat that a newspaper will be suspended temporarily for not complying with instructions issued by the Nazi-dominated Press Department. Do's and don't's for journalists pour forth in an endless stream and demand that the editors play up exactly those items which the readers dislike, and suppress and distort the news in which the Dutch would be interested. Large space has to be given to the alleged success of the Winter Help Campaign and to parades and other activities of the Dutch Nazi Party, the Hitler Youth and the National Youth Organization.

In order to make the journalists toe the line, for only a few of them are genuine Nazis or traitors, they have been organized into a semi-military body. A camp for newspapermen has been established at Castle Cannenburg. It is run strictly along German lines with regimentation and a rigorous discipline. Every morning the inmates are awakened by trumpet calls. Daily drills with plenty of "Eyes right!" and standing at attention are considered the prerequisite of graduation in journalism.

To strengthen the Germanic awareness, especially in Dutch youth, history textbooks are being rewritten. Among other things the children have to learn that the Dutch colonies were not founded by their forefathers, but by German explorers who later were ousted by the Dutch.

The Bible, to, is being rewritten. A new, Nazi-approved translation is in preparation in which all references of a "purely Jewish character" will be deleted.

Efficiency a Myth

Things like those the Dutch take just as another example of clumsy German machination. They have lost their former respect for German efficiency, and since every Netherlander sees with his own eyes how dismally the Nazis have failed in the Netherlands, they have lost any belief in the Prussian genius for organization, too.

Most persons know from their own experiences that in most cases there is a way to overreach Nazi regulations. A short while ago, all Dutch farmers had their churns sealed up by special commissions. Farmers were forbidden to make butter on their own premises.

By this means the Germans hoped to lay hand on the Dutch butter production and to be able to ship larger quantities to their own country. This hope was shattered. Thanks to the many thousand American-built washing machines that are to be found on Dutch farms, the farmers did not need to break the seals on their churns. They simply poured the milk in the washing machines, which proved excellent implements for making butter.

Unfortunately, it is not so easy to find a substitute for cows as for churns. Or substitutes, at that, for the many other good things the Dutch used to enjoy in pre-Nazi days.

Bone Meal Used

Scarcity of flour led some bakers to mix bone meal into their cakes. Bone meal with some kitchen salt added to it was also the chief ingredients of soup cubes. A widely sold salad oil consisted of nothing but colored water and some undefinable substance that made the liquid appear thick and oily. Not a drop of fat-stuffs was in it.

A desire for fat induced some people to try paraffin wax for cooking purposes with fatal results. A new kind of pudding powder proved almost equally harmful.

[The Overseas News Agency quotes a Dutchman who recently arrived in London as saying that the past winter taught the Dutch people the meaning of hunger for the first time. Food rations were often unobtainable, he said, and child mortality increased sharply. He declared local Dutch officials were offered the services of 100 Nazis in connection with a food crisis in February, but that the offer was curtly rejected. During the vegetable famine in the Hague a Nazi was nominated to a committee to help in relief work. All the other members resigned, the Dutchman said.]

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Blasts in Belfast Theater

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, April 6 (AP)—The harmless explosion of three incendiary time bombs and discovery of others hidden in a movie theater requisitioned for use of United States and British troops, and a subsequent running gun battle between police and an armed band shattered Belfast's Easter quiet.

There was no ostensible connection between the two incidents save that 26 years ago Irish Republicans started their so-called Easter Rebellion against the British.

The outbreaks followed a recent series of arrests among alleged members of the Irish Republican Army in Northern Ireland. Hundreds of extra police had been turned out here in anticipation of just such incidents to commemorate the 1916 Dublin rebellion.

Examination of four unexploded bombs found in the theater showed them to be incendiaries similar, officials said, to one type used by the Germans.

After a thorough serach of the place a special guard was posted until last night, when 1,500 soldiers and members of women's auxiliary services attended a concert.

The timed incendiaries started exploding shortly after midnight and after the theater had been emptied of its Saturday night audience of soldiers; the gun battle came in daylight when gunmen, hidden in an air-raid shelter, blazed away at a police patrol car containing four men. One policeman was killed and a member of the armed band was seriously wounded. Five other men and two women were arrested.

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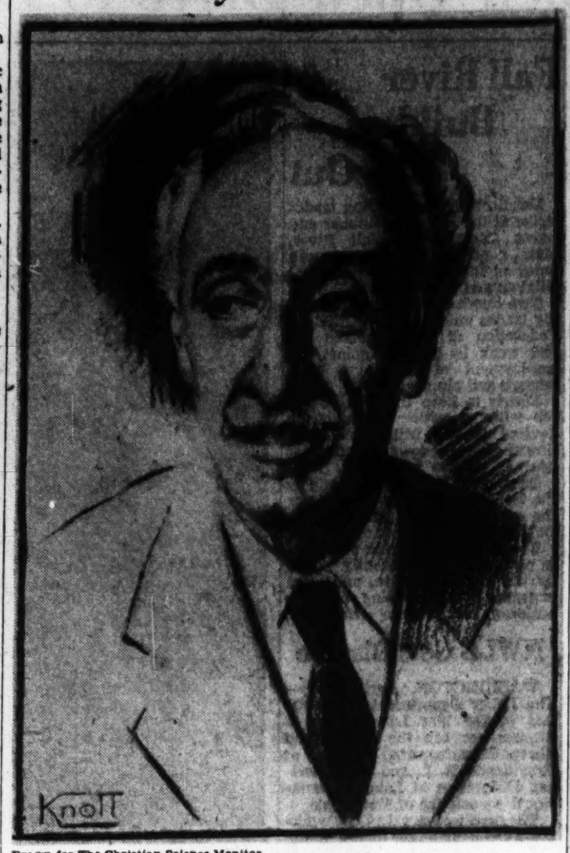

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Niceto Alcala Zamora

First President of Spanish Republic, after months of voyaging, makes a new home in South America. Foresees rebirth of democracy in hands of free men.

Spanish Presidential Exile Awaits Reformed Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Dr. Niceto Alcala Zamora, first President of the Spanish Republic, has come out of many vicissitudes and a voyage of 441 days to make a new home in South America, confident that "liberty will prevail, but liberty reorganized, and democracy reformed."

Blaming disorganization and inefficiency on the part of parliamentary regimes for the rapid aggressive strides made by "Red and Black fanaticisms," Dr. Zamora foresees a rebirth of virile democracy in the hands of freemen again alert and self-disciplined.

Dictatorship is ruled out by this man whose face and figure record the hardships and mental struggles imposed by these times on refugees of high and low estate. Himself cast adrift by the titanic currents of world upheaval which first struck Europe in Spain, he clings to his faith in the ultimate triumph of freedom over despotism. Dr. Zamora received me in the Hotel Savoy on the morning he was preparing to move to a private house. In his face can be read an epoch of human history.

It is a face cast in classic Spanish lines. Yet a deep sadness has taken from it the sparkle and fire associated with Spain of other years. Dr. Zamora tells of his hardships as an evidence of the times through which the world is passing, more than as personal experiences. Yet the memory is still vivid of months spent in steerage on ships of refuge as he sought to find a new world and a fresh start.

Many Days on Ships

The story of his wanderings is symptomatic of the times, as well as being an intense real-life drama. In five ships his often interrupted voyage from Marseilles to Buenos Aires kept him a total of six months as a third-class passenger. For more than four months his ship lay at anchor within view of the forbidden city of Dakar.

During other months he lived with villagers near Dakar. At no time was he permitted to enter that French colonial city, the nearest sea and air base across the South Atlantic from Brazil. Whatever concessions the Nazis may be forcing from Vichy in Dakar were not exposed to his view.

Nor does Dr. Zamora show a disposition to discuss such matters. Several times he emphasized that he is trying to leave the field of controversy where he has occupied a position of great pressure for many years. He restricted his remarks on world issues to general terms, but in those terms his stand is given as solidly on the side of human freedom.

With him in his new home are two sons and two daughters. Señora Alcala Zamora passed on in France after the family had left Spain within 10 days of the outbreak of civil war.

Helped by Pétain

Marshal Pétain of France personally interceded on Dr. Zamora's behalf during his long wanderings. Dr. Zamora left Marseille on Nov. 14, 1940 after sojourning in Unoccupied France since the German conquest. The first ship, Alsena, took him to Dakar, but as he was not permitted to land and there was no available passage elsewhere from there, he returned after four months to French Morocco.

Having lost most of his property in Spain, the former President's travels were complicated by a lack of ready cash. Like thousands of other refugees, he was reduced to barest necessities. It was during this period that he returned to the neighborhood of Dakar, still expecting passage to America. Illness and the theft of his slender purse made this the low ebb of his journey.

Then it was that Marshal Pétain made it possible for Dr. Zamora to return the second time to French Morocco. From there after some months he found passage in a Portuguese ship, the Quanza, bound for Havana.

Arrived in Cuba, Dr. Zamora experienced his first lifting of the dark clouds that had hung over his steps. Cuba revived his hopes of finding a new life and new activity. The final stage of his journey came in a Swedish ship, the Herma Gorthon. A carrier of cargo, she took 28 days for the passage from Havana to Buenos Aires.

Seeks Field of Work

As you talk with Dr. Zamora you find him visibly trying to shake off the past with its disappointments, sorrows, and bad physical effects. Despite his best efforts to respond to the warmth of his new surroundings, he smiles with difficulty. But he does smile a fleeting smile at times. America already has done that much for him.

As for the future, Dr. Zamora says he asks nothing more than "Any work I am able to do."

Already he is writing occasional articles. He plans to lecture. Although he is a brilliant lawyer, and Buenos Aires is much given to legalities, he did not indicate an intention of concentrating in that field.

Gifted with a strong sense of the historical, Dr. Zamora during one of the heated episodes of his career in Spain kept his record clear by an interesting device. This incident was told to me by someone who knew of it at first hand.

That was in the midst of the controversy within the Spanish Republic over executions by court martial on political charges. Some 35,000 had been arrested, and many of them were held as long as 15 months.

In a strong speech Dr. Zamora protested against summary executions. Then, to safeguard his position and to prevent a distortion of the historical facts, he sent one copy of the speech to be placed in a safe deposit box in Paris. Another copy was entrusted to a friend in Spain.

Largely as a result of the stand taken by the President, the Supreme Court reviewed the decisions of the court-martial.

Constitutionally opposed to extremes of right or left—as he reminded me during the interview—Dr. Zamora attempts to tread the middle of the road, including somewhat to the right. In the process he has not won the ardent support of either side in the Spanish struggle.

R. H. S.

Britain Frees Americans For Home Service

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The Civil Technical Corps—a body of American technical experts who volunteered for British service before the United States went to war—were disbanded here recently amid strong praise of the part they played in furthering Canadian-American relations.

Although a few hundred of the technicians are still working on projects in Britain, the majority are returning for service in the United States as a result of United States entry into the war.

The C. T. C. was organized after Lord Beaverbrook sent out an urgent appeal for technicians in April, 1941. The main object of the appeal was to secure radio experts who could operate radio locators, a service which played such an important role in the Battle of Britain. It enabled the British air arm to use aircraft to the best advantage in the vital struggle.

Many Went Abroad at Once

In all about 1,100 technicians passed through the C. T. C. recruiting and training center at Montreal. Many were shipped abroad within two or three days of arrival, some within as many weeks. It was a question of getting shipping accommodation. In Montreal, they were supplied with uniforms, with distinctive badges, and also were given some slight instruction in foot drill.

Col. P. L. Browne, Commandant of the Corps in Canada, said he had received more than 200 letters from members now at home in the U. S., expressing their appreciation of experience in the C. T. C.

H. A. Jones, Civil Liaison Officer of the United Kingdom Air Liaison Mission, who had a good deal to do with the organization of the C. T. C. described the Corps as "an unusual, perhaps unprecedented, experiment which turned out very satisfactorily." He told of the genesis of the organization, but explained that the demand for these experts in Britain while always felt keenly was less urgent at the moment.

Gratitude of British

In a letter addressed to all members of the Corps in Canada Mr. Jones said:

"The British Government, while they will always be grateful to you for having volunteered your services, would prefer, in the changed circumstances, due to the entry of the U. S. A. into the war, that these services should now be available to your own country; they are convinced that this would be in the best interest of our general war effort viewed as a whole."

When the Corps was first organized some difficulty arose from differences in trade nomenclature in the United States and Britain. Men were placed in the wrong groups but this trouble was quickly removed. There was some difficulty in getting some of the men satisfactorily placed, and for a time a few men had to remain at the corps center at Bournemouth in southern England before they could be assigned to the work for which they were best qualified. The majority, however, were placed fairly quickly.

As a civil organization, the members of the Corps chose their own leader, group leaders and subleaders, subject to the approval of Colonel Browne. The Corps center at Montreal was in a very comfortable dwelling formerly owned by Sir Henry Thornton, a canteen was operated by a branch of the Women's American Legion, and the men were provided with facilities for recreation.

British Stress Aid to Russia

LONDON, April 6 (AP)—All winter long "convoy after convoy" has plowed through the icy waters of the Arctic with allied war supplies for the Soviet Union, A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, told a Co-operative Party conference here yesterday.

"Do let us remember that I have in the Admiralty thousands of men who are doing their best to help them (the Russians)," Mr. Alexander said, emphasizing that Russia's "epic struggle" is being backed with enormous British aid.

"Right through the winter, convoy after convoy has been taken through the stormy, dark and ice-bound Arctic, with enemy attacks being fought off. Do not let us get into our minds that we are doing nothing. We are doing a great deal."

Another speaker before the conference, Laborite Arthur Greenwood, who was dropped from the Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio in the Feb. 23 shakeup, assailed Prime Minister Churchill for lauding the Conservative Party as "the main part of the rock on which salvation of Britain is founded."

"Churchill is not only the leader of the Conservative Party," Mr. Greenwood said. "He is Prime Minister of a nation united in a great purpose. . . . To make major claims for his Party in its share of victory—before victory is won—may shake the belief of our dominions, our allies and neutral nations in our fundamental unity and give comfort to the enemy."

Alfred Barnes, Member of Parliament and Conference President, declared, "The British will not tolerate loss of India and Australia."

"If the Government cannot quickly satisfy Parliament and the people that the Japs can be met and defeated, and that we can also play our part in an offensive against Germany either in Europe or in the Middle East," Mr. Barnes added, "then I doubt whether even this Government could survive public and parliamentary indignation."

Trade of 10 Lands Organized By 'Mideast Supply Center'

Continued from Page 1

quirements, and issues or refuses import licenses accordingly.

For Turkey shipping space requirements are handled by a representative of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, which acts as general purchasing agent in collaboration with MESC.

In Egypt, where the control system was long delayed and only entered full operation the first of April, import licenses are issued by the Imports Ministry under the policy of guidance by the newly established Anglo-Egyptian Joint Supplies Committee.

Approval of Cargoes

But despite this diversity of organization the operation of control is everywhere fairly uniform. The issuance of an import license does not guarantee shipping space until it is approved by the War Transport Ministry in London upon a MESC recommendation that the cargo in question is actually needed.

These MESC recommendations are not limited to shipping space, but also cover export permits and manufacturing priorities—when orders are placed with manufacturers—in the British Empire and the United States.

Orders are also allocated with a view to saving ton-miles of shipping. Thus, for example, if the importer wishes to place an order in Canada he may be instructed to obtain the same commodity from East Africa, which is many thousands of miles closer.

Centralization of Supplies

If he has no previous business connection there, he is assisted. The United Kingdom Corporation handles directly certain commodities whose supply it is desirable to centralize in order to eliminate private hoarding and speculation, such as in wheat. These are invoiced to the local UKCC representative in Cairo, to be allocated by the MESC.

In Egypt the effort to increase local self-sufficiency in the interest of shipping conservation takes the form of a progressive reduction in cotton acreage and sowings of wheat, of which a shortage at the end of last month was only averted by a 20,000-ton loan from British Army stores.

This threat of a shortage was mainly due last year to partial crop failure when scorching winds destroyed 50 per cent of the crop nearly everywhere in the Mideast.

Contrast in Methods

With regard to the food situation, a marked contrast should be noted between German and Allied methods. Whereas the Germans do their utmost to squeeze everything from the countries within their sphere, the Allies expend an enormous effort in feeding many nations.

In general the authorities of each country readily co-operate with the MESC. Thus the Egyptians took the initiative in establishing three meatless days weekly and all welcome technical aid regarding utilization of their own resources.

There naturally have been some abuses and individual attempts by importers tempted by the prospects of enormous profits to beat the game by somehow getting in consignments of nonessential or luxury items not on priority quota lists.

Rush for Egyptian Goods

The extremely wealthy small urban minority accustomed to everything money can buy readily pays fancy prices. In days before control was instituted ships carrying lend-lease cargoes from America usually had their broken stowage space crammed with silk stockings, cosmetics, and other taboo fancy goods and quantities of canned beer.

In the last months before control became operative in Egypt there was a frantic rush to order from America indiscriminately every conceivable form of merchandise, hoping to get it in before the deadline.

This could only be done because not all shipping facilities from America were under centralized co-ordinated control.

Since America's entry into the war, however, with the co-operation of the Maritime Commission, all possible loopholes are being carefully and systematically sealed.

Government controls over exchange and banking operations are also used to prevent abuses, for example, by refusing letters of credit or withholding bills on non-legitimate transactions.

Control on Area Basis

As the same shipping tonnage serves the entire Mideastern area it is essential that import schedules for each country conform and be subordinated to those of the area as a whole. To this end representatives from each local organization meet every six months in April and November statistically to determine priority quotas, listing commodities under headings indispensable or nonessential, the latter virtually excluded.

Their overall plan was passed on to London where the Ministry of War Transport approved it and has the final say in laying down actual tonnage. The delegates also consider ways of making their respective areas more self-supporting and mutually complementary. This has already stimulated many local industries and brought results of permanent value.

Marked Success Made

The MESC which first set out to conserve shipping space has thus developed into a general planning board and clearing house directly influencing the economic lives of millions of persons inhabiting the vast area.

Given the magnitude of the task, the lack of precedent, and previous failure of attempts at international economic collaboration, the MESC successes in the short period of its existence are truly phenomenal.

Over and beyond its character of wartime expedience the MESC has demonstrated the possibility of eliminating that anarchy of international trade and economic relations which is one of the root causes of war, and has provided a possible signpost toward a better postwar world. Perhaps the secret of this success lies in the fact that two key elements in the picture, namely control of shipping and exchange, are completely centralized.

Soviet Transport Head Is Replaced

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, April 6 (AP)—Lazarus M. Kaganovich, Soviet Commissar for railroad transport, has been replaced by Lieut. Gen. Alexander Khruleff, formerly chief quartermaster of the Red Army and one of Premier Stalin's assistants in the commissariat of defense. Mr. Kaganovich was named vice-chairman of the transport committee for co-ordination of railroad, sea and river transport and retained his positions as member of the State Defense Council and other Soviet bodies.

Japan and Soviet Seen Adhering To Neutrality Pact

TOKYO, From Japanese Broadcasts, April 6 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, retiring Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, said yesterday on his arrival at Manchouli, Manchukuo, that he believed Japan and Russia would adhere strictly to the Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact.

He added that the Soviets were continuing the war with Germany with "high morale" under the leadership of Joseph Stalin.

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, April 6 (AP)—The Japanese Ambassador, Naotake Sato, left Kuibyshev for Moscow yesterday to present his credentials to Michael Kalinin, President of the U. S. S. R.

Mr. Sato was accompanied by Goro Morishima, special Japanese Minister to Russia, the Embassy Counsellor and naval and military attachés. He recently replaced Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, who was recalled by Tokyo.

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Turkey, Diplomatic Battlefield, Cool to Axis Propaganda

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 6—Turkey once again takes front place in the diplomatic field, and it is certain that this country will be the scene of a great battle between Allied and Axis diplomacy during the coming months.

Already Axis propaganda all over Euprope has been speculating about the future of Turkey, and the Nazis are once again putting out insinuations that Turkey may yet join the Axis powers.

However, Ankara remains calm and untroubled by this Axis propaganda barrage, and future events may show that German Ambassador Franz von Papen may have overreached himself in his attempts to woo Turkey to the Axis cause.

[The Overseas News Agency in a dispatch from London quotes Balkan circles in the British Capital as predicting that Bulgaria will offer to negotiate a common union for defense with Turkey. The offer is seen as an Axis attempt to neutralize Turkish armed forces in event of a Nazi thrust toward the Middle Eastern oil fields.]

Turks Ignore Threats

In their attempts to win Turkish sympathy the Nazis have made several grave psychological mistakes. For example, the Turks aren't people who have been enslaved like many Balkan nations, and threats only stiffen their resolve to resist any aggression.

Indeed, it is noticeable here how public opinion during the last few months has become much more pro-Allied.

A tune from an American motion picture called "America, I Love You," is being played in every cabaret and restaurant, and even when Germans are present.

American Influence Seen

Herr von Papen is expected to arrive from Berlin this week, and his return will undoubtedly herald the opening of a new diplomatic drive to coerce Turkey into a more submissive mood toward the Axis, but the wily Nazi diplomat will find his work much more difficult than a year ago, when victorious German troops were marshaled along the Turko-Thracian frontier.

One of the main factors which have been encouraging the Turks is that they are now beginning to feel the weight of American influence and help since the United States entered the war.

Turkey is beginning to benefit considerably under the lend-lease bill, and such arrivals as 6,000 tons of leather which came recently from America all help Turkey's strained economy.

Discouraging to Nazis

British and American planes are also starting to arrive in large numbers from the Middle East and many of them have been flown from Egypt by Turkish pilots.

The sight of Blenheim and Tomahawk planes flying over Ankara as happened last week must discourage Nazi diplomats who are working so hard to make the Turks appreciate the joys of Hitler's new order in Europe.

However, it would be folly to underestimate the Germans for they have been working extremely hard and often effectively in this country.

America and Britain will have to strain every nerve to counteract the extremely powerful cards Herr von Papen may play during the months just ahead.

One of Herr von Papen's most effective cards is the manner in which he plays upon Turkey's hereditary fear of Russia.

It is certain that, despite recent British-Soviet guarantees, many Turks still view Soviet intentions with suspicion.

Pose of Martyr Decried

Herr von Papen has also tried to exploit the recent bomb affair and although the trial of the four men accused of arranging the attempt, opened in Ankara Wednesday, it isn't expected that any new sensational revelations will be brought to light.

Indeed while Turkish opinion deplored the act there has been sharp criticism of the manner in which Herr von Papen has posed as a martyr since the event.

Arrival of the new destroyer Demirhissar, made for Turkey in Britain, and large consignment of armaments promised by America please the realistic Turks far more than all the honeyed promises of Herr von Papen and his Axis agents.

Indeed it is now apparent to many observers in the United States and American diplomacy can now play a powerful role in Mid-eastern affairs and especially in Turkey, which remains one of the keys to the whole situation.

Activities of the new American Ambassador, Laurence Steinhardt, are said to have impressed Government circles in Ankara, and the fact that an American lend-lease expert is now staying in Ankara makes the Turkish Army feel that America really means business and will deliver the goods.

Desert Troops Trained

Reports that American military are training a special force of desert troops which it is rumored will be sent from Egypt is understood to be impressing Turkish opinion and helping to remove misconceptions regarding the slowness of the American war effort. However, America can do much more in the Mideast, especially about propaganda.

Most nations in this part of the world are woefully ignorant of the vast resources and production power of the United States and much more could be done to send propaganda films, magazines, and details of America's vast armaments programs to countries like Turkey, Syria, Iran, and Iraq where people are impressed by photographs and facts.

The Nazis have no answer to statistics on America's rapidly mounting production. American propaganda should stress this.

Operate British Radio Transmitter

Wide World

Women Take Over in New Field

British women are serving with success in many fields of British enterprise, with the men of the families called into active war service. Women are in war industries, they are running tram cars, they are training in the handling of anti-aircraft guns. Now they are taking more important posts in the radio industry. These women are running a transmitter for the BBC.

Huge Soviet Reserves Move Into Lines

By the Associated Press

Monday, April 6

As spring thaws began to turn battle areas into quagmires the first of several million Red Army reserves started moving into Soviet lines today from Leningrad in the north to Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.

These troops, freshly trained and brought from every part of the Soviet Union, are part of a total force of 7,000,000 with which the Russians hope to throttle the German spring offensive.

Dispatches reaching Russian quarters in London said the reinforced Red Army had no intention of relinquishing the initiative which has carried it forward since early December.

Meanwhile, Russian front line reports indicate there has been no substantial changes in the positions of the opposing armies in spite of heavy land and aerial action over the week end.

The Russians claim 102 German planes were shot down or destroyed on the ground on April 4 and assert the invaders lost 40,000 officers and men killed on the central front between March 23 and April 4.

The Moscow radio said German planes raided Leningrad April 4 in the first big aerial attack on Russia's second city in months. Some civilian casualties were admitted.

German radio dispatches said Nazi planes had bombed two Russian battleships and two heavy cruisers at Leningrad and Kronstadt, Soviet naval bases.

The German Radio also reported air attacks on Soviet aircraft works at Rybinsk on the Volga River 160 miles northwest of Moscow.

Thaw Turns Russia Into Sea of Slush

By the Associated Press

Kuibyshev, U. S. S. R., April 6

The spring thaw has come to Russia.

From Leningrad to the Sea of Azov the Soviet Union is rapidly becoming a vast sea of slush.

The Russian slush is not the kind you put your foot in and then take out and kick away. If your foot goes in you stay there until some one comes along with a rope.

Even the dogs stay on the sidewalk when the thaw is on.

Langley Survivors Tell Pride In Captain, Mates and Navy

By Nate White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6—In the slang and humor of sailors men from the Langley and the Pecos, two United States fighting ships sunk in battle in the Southwestern Pacific six weeks ago, recounted their experiences on arrival here, unaware that living with courageous events had given the most shy among them indescribable eloquence.

These were fighting American sailors, unsung heroes of the Asiatic fleet, proud of the Langley's "fighting Captain," proud of their shipmates, "proud of the United States Navy."

How the Langley, the Nation's first aircraft carrier, later converted into a tender, was spotted by a Japanese scout and bombed by successive waves of bombers late in February, was told by Commander R. P. McConnell here after the succinct, modest manner of a naval officer. It remained for his men to add the flourishes; that during the bombing of the Langley Commander McConnell remained exposed on the bridge of his ship operating an antiaircraft gun, and that long after he had given the order to abandon ship he remained at this gun keeping the strafing planes away from the crew bobbing in the water.

How Lieut. Commander L. J. McPeake of Boston, the Langley's Executive Officer, supposed lost, manned a machine gun on the stern of the listing vessel to drive the last Japanese dive bomber away from strafing of the swimming men has been added to the lore of distinguished bravery of America's fighting men.

"There was no confusion on the Langley."

By cool thinking and calm action few of the aircraft tender's men were lost in the bombing which crippled the old vessel. The Langley's men here were proud that Japanese bombs did not sink her. Guns from a United States warship sent the Langley down "to take it easy after a hard life" safe from Japanese marauders who might try to salvage her equipment.

Warm clothing, hot food, and beverages, and especially the friendship of their new shipmates aboard the rescue ship, revived the crew of the Langley, especially when it became known so few had been lost. Stormy seas prohibited the rescue ship from coming along side the Pecos which was to take the Langley crew to Australia. The transfer was accompished in a motor lanuch by Robert J. Baumker, Pecos bos'n, who was supposedly lost with the Pecos. Praising this difficult maneuver, Commander E. P. Abernathy of the Pecos expressed his gratitude for Baumker's work.

Full steam ahead for Australia was the order of the day. Each man aboard knew it.

Then came "chow time," according to the Peco's Chief Radioman, G. L. Engleman of San Jose, Calif. He saw a scouting plane flashing recognition signals and thought it was an American ship. It was a Japanese plane which soon departed to tell the "Nippers" where we were. "Just at chow time general quarters were sounded." "General quarters" is the Navy man's call to battle stations.

The first bomb hit the Pecos between an antiaircraft station and Engleman's radio "shack." When the smoke had cleared away he saw the gun crew, oil spattered, hard at work. The Pecos listed. It was hit several more times by bombs. Although the ship was listing badly still the crew thought it could be saved. Then the Japanese returned, this time apparently with aerial torpedoes. The Pecos jumped five times out of the water, so one of the men said.

Soon the hundreds of men in the water saw a hilhouette. It was one of "our tin cans," a "fourstacker," the Navy mans' fond names for a World War destroyer. Although they were tired and weary from such a long period in the water, they organized yells. Every five minutes, when the wind was right, the men yelled. The rescuing destroyer heard and came alongside.

One of the first men tossed into the water from the Langley was Kenneth E. Brown, the Chief Printer, who was at his battle station aft. He reported the first Japanese bombs, the "near miss," fell so close that they sprayed all the men in his group with sea water. The next load of bombs, which started fires on the Langley, cut Brown and nine other men off from the rest of the ship. They had to jump. The swift current carried them a mile away from their vessel. They were picked up by a rescue ship.

One of the last to be taken aboard the rescue ship after the Pecos had been sunk was Brown. When he was picked up he had been in the water about 6½ hours.

How wounded men came back time and again for first aid so they could return to battle stations was related by D. Ashcroft, Chief Pharmacist's Mate aboard the Pecos.

Officer Transferred From Canada to U. S.

LONDON, April 6 (AP)—Group Capt. Harold Fowler, director of United States personnel in the Royal Canadian Air Force, was transferred to the United States Army today, the first officer of the RCAF to do so. He was sworn in with the rank of Colonel at a ceremony in the United States Embassy.

A former Deputy Police Commissioner in New York City whose home is Far Hills, N. J., he has been in Britain since last autumn.

Lieutenant Bolser Gets the Navy Cross

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. April 6 (AP)—Lieut. Gordon E. Bolser has received his country's recognition for bravery in piloting a Navy plane armed only with Springfield rifles for seven and a half hours during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Capt. Charles P. Mason, commanding officer of the Jacksonville Naval Air Station, awarded Lieutenant Bolser the coveted Navy Cross in behalf of President Roosevelt for "distinguished service in line of his profession, extraordinary courage and disregard of his own safety during the attack on the fleet at Pearl Harbor."

Axis Suffers Week-End Toll Of 163 Planes

By the Associated Press

Germany, Italy, and Japan suffered one of their costliest week ends of the air war during the past two days, according to official Allied announcements listing 163 Axis planes shot down or destroyed on the ground, with 45 or more others damaged.

The heaviest toll was taken on the Russian front. The Russians said 102 German planes were shot down or destroyed on the ground an April 4 alone, and the Red Air Force was credited in a communiqué today with knocking down four more.

Japan took the second heaviest loss—destruction of at least 27 of the 75 planes she hurled against Ceylon Easter morning. The British, who met the raid with a hard-hitting fighter plane and anti-aircraft defense, said five more Japanese planes probably were destroyed, and 25 were damaged.

Twenty more Japanese planes were destroyed and others were damaged in the trading of aerial blows with United States and Australian fighting forces. Of these, 11 were destroyed and 14 damaged in United States and Australian raids on Koepang, Dutch Timor, April 4. Seven were destroyed in Japanese attacks on Darwin and Port Moresby the same day, and two others were shot down near Port Moresby Sunday.

At the British mid-Mediterranean stronghold of Malta six Axis planes were shot down, a seventh probably was destroyed, and six more were damaged during attacks by German and Italian planes. April 4 and 5. Two planes were destroyed by the British in the Libyan Desert.

Malta Losses

VALLETTA, Malta, April 6 (AP)—Six Axis bombers were destroyed, one Messerschmidt fighter was probably destroyed, and six other planes were damaged seriously in raids on Malta in the previous 24 hours, a communiqué announced yesterday.

For the third successive day the harbor area was the main point of attack by waves of Junkers 88 bombers and Junkers 87 dive-bombers.

RAF fighters bagged three JU-88s; ack-ack fire downed the others.

Bombs fell over a wide area and damaged a number of buildings.

[The Italian High Command said strong German air formations attacked Malta repeatedly April 4 and 5, scoring direct hits on a British cruiser and damaging an arsenal, several factories and fuel depots.]

Canadian Overseas Army Organized On Attack Lines

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, April 6 (AP)—Formation of a Canadian First Army Headquarters in the United Kingdom was announced today and its Commander, Lieut. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, declared that it would provide a Canadian organization "competent to undertake the planning for eventual offensive operations on the Continent."

"It will keep the closest liaison with British organizations set up for similiar purposes," General McNaughton said in a statement from the new headquarters which was opened this morning in Southern England.

He said formation of the First Canadian Army "is a clear recognition that the war can only be won by attack—aimed at the heart of Germany."

[A simultaneous Ottawa announcement on the setting up of headquarters for the largest-scale Army organization in Canada's military history said: "The establishment of the First Canadian Army overseas will create a thorougly modern, self-contained and hard-hitting fighting force capable of operating in any theater of war. It is particularly strong in armored fighting power."]

Huge Slav Loss

MOSCOW, April 6 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Bundoroff told the second All-Slav meeting April 4 that 5,000,000 Slavs had been killed by Hitler's forces in Slav lands and that "a great many had been sent to Germany to work in slavery."

Nazi-Sunk Tankers

BERLIN. From German Broadcasts. April 6 (AP)—German sources estimated today that 2,755,900 tons of "enemy tankers or tankers in enemy service" have been sunk by the German Navy and air force alone since the beginning of the war. The Germans said that these ships, if loaded, would be carrying more than 4,000,000 tons of oil.

Food Study Group In West Indies Leaves Barbados

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, April 6 (AP)—Members of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, studying means of maintaining a supply of foodstuffs and other essentials to the West Indies, has left here by plane for St. Lucia and Antigua after four days of discussion with Gov. Sir John Waddington and officials.

Members of the commission include C. W. Taussig, United States co-chairman; Gov. Rexford Tugwell of Puerto Rico; Coeurt Dubois, chief of the Caribbean section of the State Department, and S. Caine, chief of the Economic Department of the British Colonial Office. The Commission sat at Trinidad and British Guiana from March 26 to April 1.

Nazis Boast of Workers Drafted From Seized Lands

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—Hitler is hastening to extend his "system of slave labor throughout subjugated Europe," the Office of Facts and Figures said yesterday.

"Nazi propagandists," the OFF said, "are boasting of the pace attained in putting millions of once free men and women under the yoke of labor in the Reich."

The office based its conclusions on foreign broadcasts picked up by the listening posts of the Federal Communications Commission.

"A Berlin broadcast boasted recently that Germany will increase the number of foreign workers in the Reich to more than 4,000,000," OFF said.

Field Marshal Herman Göring told German farmers that "the crushing need, the pressing need, for necessary labor forces for agriculture will be met by the application of usable auxiliary laborers from occupied eastern territories, and by the use of foreigners and prisoners of war."

Trains From France

The Berlin Radio, the OFF said, reported that "four special trains leave France weekly with French volunteers to Germany" and that 150,000 such workers now were in Germany.

"This," the OFF quoted Berlin as saying, "is another proof of the fact that France is taking an active part in the construction of the new Europe."

Mussolini—the OFF said he was "once the bellicose, but now the pliant, partner of Hitler"—is sending man power, as well as food to Germany. In 1941, according to a Berlin broadcast, Italy sent 300,000 workers to Germany. 8 per cent of them women, and Berlin predicted the number would be increased to 400,000 soon.

The German-controlled Polish Radio reported 1,100,000 Poles were working in Germany, including prisoners of war. Two hundred and fifty thousand Polish women are in Germany, and Latvia, "liberated" from Russia, is sending girls from 16 to 25 years old to work as farm and industrial hands in Northern Germany, the OFF said.

Everything Managed

"The German Labor Front will care for the girls by controlling their working conditions and organizing their leisure time," the Berlin Radio said of the Latvian girls.

The office said that Belgium had 250,000 in Germany in February, with other Belgiums going to France for farm work, and Holland had supplied 200,000. Lithuanians and Estonians also were reported working in the Reich, but their numbers were not given.

"Immigrants from Poland and the Balkans who came to France before the war are being conscripted by the Nazis for labor in Germany," OFF said. "The clandestine 'European revolution' station said that Russian peasants are being shipped by the thousands to Germany in freight cars."

Arms Sabotaged

MOSCOW, April 6 (AP)—The Moscow Radio said April 4 that sabotage had reduced the output of the great Skoda munitions works in Czechoslovakia by 40 per cent and that the Germans had been forced to guard the works with machine-gun troops.

Czech patriots were said to have destroyed one of the largest power stations in their country and an explosives factory.

Yugoslav guerrillas, the Moscow account said, had killed 12,000 Germans in six weeks, blown up 200 bridges and burned more than 500 fuel, provision, and munition depots. The Germans were said to have been attacked by one guerrilla detachment of 12,000 men.

British Girl En Route To Overseas War Post

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—First British girl to proceed overseas for naval duty in the present war, Alice Martindale, 18, of Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex, has arrived here en route to the British West Indies to assist in setting up three naval canteens.

She chose the Navy, she said, because her father, Reuben Walter Martindale, a Royal Navy petty officer, is to direct the new canteens, and because two of her brothers are in that branch of the service. Another brother in the Navy was killed in action.

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Interview with Sir Henry Price

Sir Henry Price answers the Draughtsman

"The Government doesn't buy my suits, Sir Henry."

Draughtsman: I'm in a reserved job, Sir Henry, so I still have to buy my own suits—and it's a bit of a problem with these coupons.

Sir Henry: What is the trouble?

Draughtsman: Well, being able to buy less than I did before the rationing, I have to have clothes that will last longer. At the same time, I can't afford to pay a lot more for my suits.

Sir Henry: It's quite unnecessary to pay a lot more. Rational Tailoring has always offered good, well made clothes, at the lowest prices. We are still doing just that—and the coupon system is merely demonstrating the soundness of the policy we have pursued for many years. Coupon tailoring is really Rational Tailoring for everybody—in other words, when you are forced to limit your purchases, you must have the best value at the price you can afford to pay. The Fifty Shilling Tailors are still offering the highest tailoring value at the most reasonable prices.

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U. S. Is Doing the 'Impossible' In War Production, Nelson Says

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, asserted April 4 that "America's industrial plant is really beginning to roll" and that "a new era of management-labor co-operation is developing, which will prove of immense value to the entire nation."

Although he admonished that "this is no time for easy optimism," Mr. Nelson asserted in a prepared address at an Army Day banquet of the Military Order of the World War that "we have not yet done the impossible—but we are doing it." His speech was carried by the Mutual Broadcasting System.

In a detailed review of the progress of the nation's war effort, Mr. Nelson stressed that its relative success thus far was still dwarfed by the fact that "it is the biggest job, bar none, that this or any other country ever tackled at any time in history. It is so huge that we can break every record we ever made and still fall short of the need."

Then he called the roll of achievement since Pearl Harbor:

"The airplane production program adopted after Pearl Harbor was presumed by practically everyone to be bigger than could possibly be attained.

Impossible but Achieved

"It was 'impossible' program if there ever was one. We met our schedules in January and we made 23 per cent more planes than we had made in December. We exceeded our schedules in February which, of course, called for an increase over January. In March again we met the schedule. . . ."

With regard to tanks: "We are ahead of schedule on tank production."

Ships: "Our production of merchant shipping is rising rapidly—we should meet this year's schedule."

Anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns: "The same is true."

He declared that no American need fear that the nation's soldiers were going into battle with inferior weapons, asserting:

"Our planes have turned in outstanding performance records all over the world—in the Far East, in North Africa with the British, and on all other battle fronts . . . every American can be proud, not only of the heroic men who are flying those planes, but also of the men in the Army and in our aviation industry who designed and built them."

Credit for Big Guns Department

Mr. Nelson asked that more credit be given the Army's Ordnance Department for its steady development of better weapons from 1920 to 1940, when the emergency defense program got under way.

"That the weapons now being produced are such excellent ones is largely due to the work that was done between 1920 and 1940," he said.

Turning to the problems ahead, Mr. Nelson reiterated his warning against "easy optimism" even though the nation "has done extremely well, measured by an ordinary standard."

"One gun, one plane, one tank or one ship finished this spring may be worth 10 finished a year from now," he said. "The time is short. Never were we under such pressure to do a big job quickly. Because the pressure is so great, our immediate success—our ability to get out more war goods now, instead of a few months from now—depends in no small measure on the willingness of executives and workers in our war plants to make the job a matter of individual, personal responsibility."

Because of the immediate need, Mr. Nelson said, "we are calling on all of the people who have places in our war production lines for that added bit of personal effort that can spell the difference between success and failure."

Aircraft Men Unite

LOS ANGELES, April 6 (AP)—Eight Southern California manufacturers of warplanes today announced formation of the Aircraft War Production Council, Inc., "to speed the victory of the United States and her allies."

They are Consolidated, Douglas, Lockheed, North American, Northrop, Ryan, Vega and Vultee.

The announcement on formation of the Council said it "will coordinate and extend the established practice of the individual companies in exchanging information and pooling facilities—which already has made a major contribution to increased production."

Tanks for MacArthur

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 6 (AP)—Rolling across the country today aboard a train were five medium tanks, each inscribed: "To MacArthur—from the Citizens of Schenectady County."

Schenectady County, home of the American Locomotive Works which is making tanks for the Army, started out just a week ago to raise the money. The goal was $50,000, enough to buy one tank.

Instead, the drive raised in excess of $254,000—the school children alone raised more than $100,000—so five tanks were bought.

The big engines of war got off on their journey to Australia last night with the blessings of the contributing citizenry, conferred in a special ceremony.

Lear Warns: Nation Must Fight Boldly

By the Associated Press

Army Day was celebrated officially throughout the United States with parades and activities being held both yesterday and today in honor of an Army expected to number more than 3,600,000 soldiers before the end of 1942.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, commanding the Second Army, and Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt in separate addresses stressed important aspects of the day both on the military and civilian fronts.

General Lear declared that the United States must fight an aggressive war, "bold venturesome, and loaded with the risks of daring action and distant objectives—a war in which fighters will win," in a luncheon address today at the Detroit Economic Club.

Master Machines

General Lear, in Detroit to review the Army Day parade, declared costly machines and equipment, necessary as they are, would be useless without "hardened fighting men"—whom he called "the master machines of war"—to operate them.

American fighting men, he added, "look to you never to fail them, not even for an hour; never to fumble, never to falter, never to look backward, never to compromise with the evil that they fight."

"Gone from the minds of reasoning men," the General said, "is the futile and tragic conception of the static defense of the Western Hemisphere, as preached only a few months ago by the isolationists—the false, distorted theory that this land of free men can survive by taking those measures that have resulted in defeat wherever the aggressors have been given the initiative to make war on their own timing and according to their own plans.

"Today we know that all the world is our battleground, and that our troops must go forth through all perils to carry the attack to the enemy. . . ."

World War Anniversary

This Army Day, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the declaration which aligned the United States with the Allies in the first World War, finds this nation side by side with the United Nations in a second world war of even greater magnitude.

Secretary Stimson, in a radio broadcast last night for Army Day, said:

"Our soldiers in the jungles of Bataan, our airmen in the skies over Burma and the East Indies, have already written immortal pages in the history of the American Army. With their spirit inspiring our people, we can and will win this war. . . ."

On another radio program Mr. McNutt bluntly told civilians to quit trying to fight the war from their "armchairs" and to "get to work."

"What can the citizen at home do to make the Army a stronger Army?" he asked. "For one thing he can stop trying to run that Army—and the country—from his armchair. . . ."

"Remember," he said, "men at work mean tanks, guns, bullets, planes. Man days lost from work because of conditions in your town—poor housing, poor sanitation, improper food, inadequate rest and recreation—may mean the difference between victory and defeat. It is your job to keep these men on the job."

Hawaii Stronger

HONOLULU, April 6 (AP)—Lieut. General Delos C. Emmons said in an Army Day message that the "spirit and fundamental unity" of the Hawaiian Islands has become stronger and stronger as the nation approaches the task of crushing "the treacherous forces which would destroy America."

The Commander of the Hawaiian Department termed the United States Army the most powerful in history and said that "with their fellow men in other armed services they are determined to serve well and strike hard that the America they have known shall live."

'As Others See Us'

GRIFFIN, Ga., April 6 (AP)—Reviewing stands without a parade are nothing new, but a parade without a reviewing stand is something else.

The Army Day parade here was not reviewed formally because officials found that all persons entitled to reviewing stand seats had already been assigned to march in the parade.

George E. Merrick

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—George E. Merrick, who passed on here recently, was known throughout the country as one of the builders of South Florida—the man who founded Coral Gables.

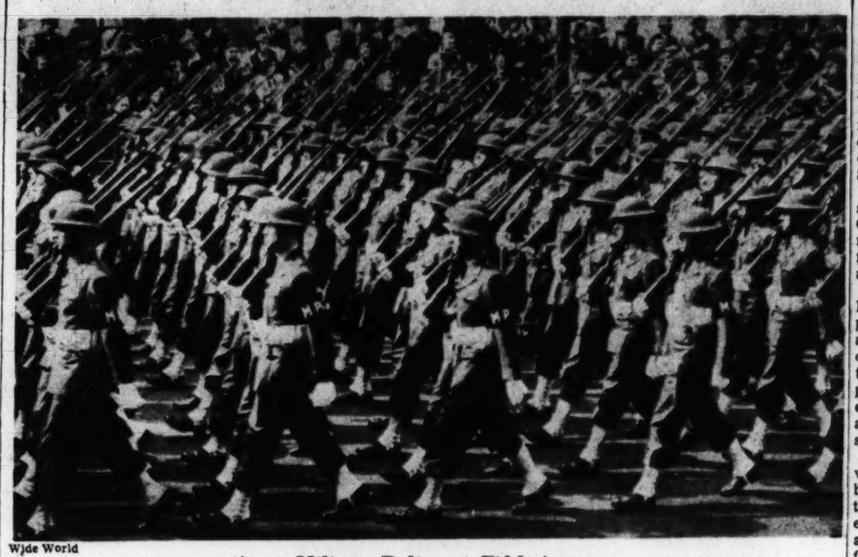
Coming to Miami in 1898 with his parents, from Cape Cod, Mass., as a boy, he early learned to love the tropical acres his father, the Rev. Solomon Greasley Merrick, a Congregational minister, purchased for a fruit farm westward to the city of Miami. Here the boy's love of nature began to be expressed in poetry. Several volumes have been published.

Called back from Rollins College, by the passing of his father, George Merrick began to buy up more land in the vicinity of his farm. He engaged the best city planners, architects, and artists available and laid out his "dream city" of broad boulevards planted with luxuriant tropical trees and flowering shrubs, homes built in a style never before seen in this country, all carefully restricted.

All Nation Celebrates Army Day

Wide World

Girl Scouts March in New York Parade



Wide World

Army Military Police on Fifth Avenue

Wide World

Naval Cadets Make Colorful Showing

Associated Press

Marines Swing Past Reviewing Stand

Associated Press

Youth Salutes the Colors

More Than 15 U. S. Bombers Roar to England Each Day

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 6—More than 15 American bombers are roaring across the Atlantic Ocean to England every day, according to information released through the British Embassy here.

This news has reached the United States from the receiving end of these record-breaking flights.

British sources, reporting through the British Library of Information to the British Embassy here, have declared that on some occasions as many as 25 American-built planes set their wheels down on English soil within 24 hours.

The flights are considered routine by the United States and British crews who take the planes across. The smaller twin-engine bombers carry a captain, navigator and radio operator. The four-engine bombers carry a captain, copilot, navigator, radio operator and flight engineer.

Many American Pilots

Many of the men in the Ferry Command of the Royal Air Force under Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Bowhill are American pilots. Some are former Army and Navy pilots jettisoned for "disability," former airline pilots, men who flew the United States Weather Bureau's observation planes, pilots of crop-dusting planes, and soldiers of fortune who have flown in Spain, China and other countries.

All of them, however, undergo a strenuous course of training at Canadian airfields in meteorology, navigation, flight command, blind flying and firing of machine guns and light cannon.

With almost clock-like regularity, they haul off 15 tons of airplane and cargo from an unnamed airport and head out across the ocean. Every plane is crammed to the hatch covers with spare airplane parts, medical supplies, concentrated foods, mail and perhaps a diplomat or a newspaper correspondent in a hurry to get abroad.

They often fly in weather so severe that the runways must be blown clear of snow to make a takeoff possible and the crews must eat well before they start, because at 20,000 feet their sandwiches and fruit are frozen to the consistency of wood and their hot coffee in flasks is turning to ice before they can get it into a cup.

Most of the crews are teams which work together, eat together, sleep in the same barracks and go out on parties together, Sergeants and Captains mingling without regard to rank.

Bringing Watches for Repair

The flights sound simple. After tearing his plane off the ground with the help of 4,000 horsepower in his engines, the pilot fixes on his course, turns over the controls to the Sperry automatic gyro pilot and apparently relaxes.

But it could hardly be called relaxation. He and his crew members are constantly scanning their instruments, measuring air speed, altitude, gasoline consumption, drift of the plane off its true course, engine temperatures and making regular checks on the sun or stars to check their compasses.

They are aiming for a very small point of land 2,000 miles away and unless two men making observations agree within a small fraction of error they go back and calculate over again. One degree of miscalculation means the difference between failure and success, plus hours in bed.

The Ferry pilots used to fly in formation across the Atlantic, but not any more. A few close calls taught them better and now each plane takes off according to prearranged agreements and gives the plane ahead and the one behind him at least 1,000 feet altitude of elbow room.

To date there never has been a collision accident in the air.

During the summer most of them return by air, and some crews have made the round trip three times in a month.

On the trips to England they carry an unofficial cargo of American and Canadian products, including sugar and novelties and other presents for their friends.

On the return trip one of the principal items is the watch of a friend being carried to an American or Canadian shop for repairs. It is not uncommon for a Ferry crew member to be wearing four wrist watches with a couple more in his pockets.

Sugar Doling 'As Scheduled'

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board and Price Administrator Leon Henderson declared in a joint statement that "the sugar rationing program will proceed as scheduled."

At the conclusion of a conference April 4, called in connection with reports that the program might be abandoned, the two issued the following statement:

"Newspaper and radio stories indicating the existence of a dispute as to the need for sugar rationing between the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration are without foundation in fact. The sugar rationing program will proceed as scheduled, and the public should not permit unauthorized sources to confuse the necessity for this policy."

Ship With Refugees Reaches Bermuda After Long Trip

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 6 (AP)—A small Portuguese passenger-freight vessel, the 2,600-ton Guine, crammed with 500 refugees from various parts of Occupied Europe, has arrived here after a roundabout trip from France which took about a month.

Most of the refugees had escaped from concentration camps for Jews established by the Germans. There were many French Jews who said conditions were practically unbearable in most of France. One man who had been very wealthy said Jews who paid "fabulous sums" to the Germans were permitted to stay at boarding houses or hotels in Occupied France.

The Guine sailed from Marseille, going to Lisbon, Cadiz and Casablanca, and is scheduled to proceed to Cuba before sailing to an undisclosed United States port.

Parents Fined, Jailed For Whipping Teacher

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 6 (AP)—A father and mother received 30-day jail terms and fines of $200 each on assault and battery charges that grew out of the punishment of their 11-year-old son's school teacher last Feb. 27.

Arthur H. Leslie, locomotive fireman and his wife asked leniency when they appeared in Circuit Court for sentencing, but Judge Lynn Parkinson carried out the recommendations of the jury that convicted them March 30.

As to the whipping that her son Danny's fellow pupils testified she administered to his fifth-grade woman teacher with a belt, Mrs. Leslie said, "I can't see no child abused."

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Bombers and Civilian Planes In Fatal Week-End Crashes

MIAMI, Fla., April 6 (AP)—Civil aeronautics authorities today investigated the Easter Sunday collision of two civilian airplanes that resulted in five fatalities.

Both planes fell in a residential section, one striking a house, damaging it, and the other crashing on a lawn. Occupants of the homes were not injured.

The fatalities:

William J. Britton, Jr.,

Lieut. Don Kenneth Jones, Army Reserve officer on duty with an intelligence unit here, son of Don K. Jones, Sr., Chicago attorney.

Mrs. Joan Wert Jones, daughter of Dr. James E. Wert, Professor of Education at Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.

Laurence Hartzell, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., whose widow, Mrs. Florence Bryson Hartzell, was on her way to Miami for an Easter visit.

H. M. Carruthers, Jr., son of a retired Miami real state operator.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Jones were in one plane, which the officer rented to take his bride for an Easter flight.

Mr. Britton, flight instructor for the Embry-Riddle Aeronautical Institute, was giving instrument flying instruction to Mr. Hartzell and Mr. Carruthers in the other craft. Both students were pilots taking special advanced courses.

The planes tangled wings at 1,000 feet over suburban Hialeah, then spun to earth. Neither caught fire.

Bridge, Idaho, April 6 (AP)—A four-motored Army bomber on a night flight crashed near this Utah-Idaho border town, killing seven fliers and presumably an eighth.

First reports were that there were nine aboard, but Capt. R. S. Gibbs, Gowen Field public relations officer at Boise, said clearance papers showed only eight.

Galveston, Texas, April 6 (AP)—Three Army aviators were killed in the crash of an Army bomber near Ellinger, Texas, yesterday.

Those killed were named as the pilot, Lieutenant Richardson, Staff Sergeant Addison, and Corporal Caddell.

Detroit, April 6 (AP)—The pilot and co-pilot of a twin-engined medium bomber were killed April 4 when their plane crashed shortly after taking off from the army ferry command base at the Wayne County airport.

The fatalities:

Second Lieut. Eldon E. Powell, of West Decatur, Pa., pilot.

Joe G. Frost of Nashville, Tenn., civilian co-pilot.

Capt. Earle Bigler, press relations officer at the ferry base, said the bomber had just taken off on a ferry command mission when, witnesses said, it turned sharply to the left and spun into a group of trees and was demolished. There was no fire.

Seattle, Wash., April 6 (AP)—Two Army pilots in fighter planes were killed in separate crashes in Western Washington April 4.

One, a P-38 from McChord Field, crashed into a house in East Olympia. The pilot was first Lieut. Charles Heitz, of Olympia. Mrs. Arthur Thompson, occupant of the house, was slightly injured.

An official Paine Field announcement said the pilot of a plane lost near Edmonds was Second Lieut. Larry E. Pinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Pinson, Dexter, N. M. The plane fell into the waters of Puget Sound.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., April 6 (AP) — Second Lieut. Harold Charles Chandler, Atlanta, Ga., and First Class Private Forrest E. Wilson, Medicine Lodge, Kan., were killed in the crash of a two-place O-38 plane yesterday.

Army records showed Lieutenant Chandler came to Fort Leavenworth last March 31. His nearest of kin listed is his father, C. L. Chandler, Atlanta, Ga.

Negroes Reassured On Job Equality

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—A letter from President Roosevelt to the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches saying that the committee on fair employment practice is "making vigorous efforts to eliminate discrimination based on race, creed, color or national origin" was made public here by the National Negro Congress.

The letter, written in reply to one from the Council, said that the committee, appointed by a presidential order last June, had held public hearings "which have sharply brought to the notice of war contractors their obligation to eliminate evidences of discrimination in employment."

Mr. Roosevelt also said:

"There has been considerable progress in opening training and working opportunities for Negroes in war industries. I look for an acceleration of this improvement as the demand for labor in our war industries increases and as the committee on fair employment practice develops its means for meeting specific situations."

Wickard Gets Victory Pin

Associated Press

4-H Clubs Mobilize for Defense

The nation-wide drive of this famed farm boy and girl organization started on April 5 and is now in full swing. As a preliminary to the opening of the campaign, Sarah Jenkins of Prince Georges County, Maryland, pinned the first 4-H Club Victory Pin on Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard in Washington on Saturday while Doty Remsberg of Frederick County, Maryland, a member of the 4-H Club looks on.

'Vegetables for Victory' Garden for White House?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—President and Mrs. Roosevelt are contemplating planting a "vegetables for victory" garden on the White House lawn, but they don't want to do it if it will encourage other city dwellers to waste seed and fertilizer.

Mrs. Roosevelt said today that White House gardeners had presented the idea of a wartime garden to her, but she has not yet decided whether it might interfere with the Department of Agriculture's general objection of city gardens.

The White House garden would be expertly managed, and use would be made of all the vegetables raised, but there is a question whether city dwellers generally would understand the difference between the President's garden and their own unfertile back yards.

During the World War, President Wilson raised sheep on the White House lawn to help out the wool shortage. Mrs. Roosevelt said she had no plans for acquiring any sheep.

Mrs. Roosevelt discussed her garden plans at a press conference, greatly reduced in attendance at Secret Service request.

Mrs. Roosevelt entered upon a comparatively quiet phase of her career today. Her Sunday night broadcasts for the Pan American Coffee Bureau terminated last night. She is doing no defense work at the present time. She said today she intends to spend most of the summer at Hyde Park after getting her family settled in its new Washington Square, New York, apartment on April 14.

This afternoon she was hostess at the first White House party since Pearl Harbor—an Easter celebration for 12 or 15 small children, including Diana Hopkins, daughter of Harry L. Hopkins, the President's close adviser. The President's wife was without new Easter clothes this year for the first time since she had been in the White House. She explained she just had not got around to buying them.

Mrs. Roosevelt revealed that she had a little first-hand taste of Washington congestion this morning when she arrived on the sleeper from New York and was separated for about 15 minutes from her bags and the White House car. When she noted the rush for taxis at the station, she looked around for someone to give a lift to and finally spotted two gentleman friends whom she delivered to Washington hotels.

The President's wife said she had never been asked to give up her airplane seat to an Army or Navy man, but she would be glad to.

'Sweatshop' Warning In Thomas Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 6—At this time of rising prices, abolition of the 40-hour week would mean the return of sweatshop hours and pay, in the opinion of United States Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah.

"When at the last Industry-Labor Conference the no-strike, no-lockout agreement was reached, we had the general support of labor throughout the country," Senator Thomas declared at the third annual meeting of the National Labor Committee for Palestine in the Hotel Astor here yesterday.

"The agitation for a change in the wage-hour act is an agitation aimed not at the workers in the defense industries, numbering nearly 8,000,000, because those workers have long been organized," he continued. "The simple restrictions of the Fair Labor Standards Act have not brought them the better laboring condition, because they already had them. The Fair Labor Standards Act takes care of the 40,000,000 who are not organized and cannot take care of themselves. To change the law at this time of rising prices would mean the return to sweatshop hours and pay."

Senator Thomas voiced confidence that the enemies of liberty would be destroyed and that in the process the Jews would achieve their emancipation.

Other speakers were Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, David Ben Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, and Isaach Hamlin, executive secretary of the National Labor Committee for Palestine. Rabbi Wise predicted early establishment of a Jewish army in Palestine under British command and appealed to Great Britain to send "another Sir Stafford Cripps to Jerusalem" to discuss the setting up of a Jewish homeland.

Heads Museum

Wide World

Dr. Albert E. Parr

Natural scientist, world-famed in the fields of marine research and oceanography, has been named Director of the American Museum of Natural History.

Dr. Parr, who headed Yale's Peabody Museum for the past four years, will take office June 1, succeeding Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, explorer who resigned last Nov. 10.

Service Station Owners Take Own Sunday Steps

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Fifty automobiles carrying service station operators set out in Queens yesterday to induce the Sunday closing of stations that had stayed open.

Lining up at the stations of "violators," each in turn ordered one gallon of gasoline, demanded a check-up on tires, oil, radiator and battery, and then insisted on getting change for a $20 bill.

U. S. Ship Eludes Four Subs Then Was Sunk by the Fifth

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Four times the engine room telegraph rang "full speed ahead" and four times the ship showed its heels to menacing enemy submarines.

But on the fifth try, boilers pounding madly against head-on seas, the freighter couldn't make it, and the fifth submarine succeeded where four others had failed.

This was the story of the shelling and sinking of a medium-sized American ship March 20 in eastern coastal waters as told by 29 survivors who arrived aboard a Pan American clipper from Bermuda. Six men including the Captain were lost, and another survivor remained in a Bermuda hospital.

It was the twenty-first Atlantic ship loss to be announced officially during the week of March 29-April 5, and brought the total United Nations' toll since Pearl Harbor to 115.

The tabulation:

	Week March 29 April 5	Since Pearl Harbor
Off the U. S.	10	59
Off Canada	2	23
In the Caribbean	6	29
Off South America	3	4
	21	115

Of last week's victims, 10 were American ships, three British, three Norwegian and others one each of Latvian, Panamanian, Canadian and Greek registry, and one vessel identified only as "Allied."

Milbank Makes New Gift Of $100,000 to Institute

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Donation of $100,000 to the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled to enable the Institute to help government agencies in the care of the war disabled was announced.

The gift was made by Jeremiah Milbank, who helped found the Institute in 1917. The Institute helped rehabilitate wounded veterans during the last war.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Kitchener: Church Edifice, 64 Water Street North, 8:30 p. m., April 12.
Toronto (Sixth Church): St. Clair Theater, St. Clair and Dufferin, 3 p. m., April 13.

England

Lancashire

Manchester (Third Church): Co-operative Hall, Downing Street, 7:30 p. m., May 13.

Leicestershire

Leicester (First Church): Corn Exchange, evening, May 7.

London

London (Eighth Church): Church Building, 20 Acre Lane, Brixton, 7 p. m., May 7.

Surrey

Walton-on-Thames: The Playhouse, 3:30 p. m., May 17.

Yorkshire

Harrogate: Lounge Hall, Royal Baths, 7:30 p. m., May 18.

United States

California

Auburn: Placer Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 14.
Carmel: Sunset School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 12.
Los Angeles (Seventeenth Church): Church Edifice, 1234 North Hayworth, 8 p. m., April 14.
San Diego (First Church): Church Edifice, Second and Laurel Streets, 8 p. m., April 13.
San Diego (Sixth Church): Thursday Club House, 1224 Santa Barbara Street, Sunset Cliffs, 2 p. m., April 12.
Woodland: Church Edifice, 456 First Street, 8 p. m., April 13.

Colorado

Steamboat Springs: High School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., April 16.

Georgia

Madison: Church Edifice, South Second Street, 8:30 p. m., April 13.

Illinois

Aurora: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 16.
Barrington: Church Edifice, 421 East Main Street, 8 p. m., April 16. (Note change of place.)
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., April 17.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Auditorium, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., April 16.
Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 16.
Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 3:30 p. m., April 12.
De Kalb: First Methodist Church, Fourth and Oak Streets, 8 p. m., April 13.
Des Plaines: Church Edifice, Laurel Avenue at Marion Street, 8 p. m., April 17.
Dixon: Loveland Community House, 8 p. m., April 17.
Joliet: Farragut School Auditorium, Glenwood Avenue and Wilcox Street, 3:30 p. m., April 12.
La Grange: Church Edifice, 100 South Catherine Avenue, 8 p. m., April 14.
Macomb: First Christian Church, 3 p. m., April 12.
Peoria (First Church): Church Edifice, 1001 Hamilton Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., April 16.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Second Church): Cadle Tabernacle, Ohio and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., April 13.

Iowa

Ames: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 12.
Cedar Rapids: Church Edifice, 1343 Second Avenue, S. E., 8 p. m., April 13.
Des Moines (First Church): Women's Club Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 17.

Kansas

Kansas City (auspices Second Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Eighteenth and Tauromee, 8 p. m., April 17.
Salina: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 17.

Kentucky

Paris (auspices First Church, Lexington): Paris Senior High School Auditorium, Seventh Street, 3:30 p. m., April 12.

Louisiana

New Orleans (First Church): Jerusalem Temple, Clio Street and St. Charles Avenue, 8 p. m., April 13.

Massachusetts

Clinton: First Congregational Church, Walnut Street at Central Park, 3:30 p. m., April 12.

Michigan

Alma: High School Auditorium, Gratiot and Downey Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 14.
Flint (First Church): Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., April 16.
Oxford: Oxford High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 13.
Royal Oak: Royal Oak Senior High School Auditorium, North Washington Avenue at Willis, 8 p. m., April 17.

Minnesota

Albert Lea: Church Edifice, Adams Avenue and Clark Street, 8:15 p. m., April 14.
Duluth (Auspices Second Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Ninth Avenue East and First Street, 8:15 p. m., April 16.
St. Paul (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 16.
White Bear Lake: High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., April 12.

Missouri

Kirkwood: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 16.
Overland: New Overland School Auditorium, 2318 Woodson Road, 3 p. m., April 12.
St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, 5000 Westminster Place, 8 p. m., April 14.
St. Louis (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 3736 Natural Bridge Avenue, 8 p. m., April 16.
Sedalia: First Christian Church, Seventh Street and Massachusetts Avenue, 8 p. m., April 17.

Nebraska

Fairbury: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 16.
Hastings: KHAS Radio Station Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 13.
Lincoln: Church Edifice, Twelfth and L Streets, 8 p. m., April 14.

New Hampshire

Keene: First Congregational Church, Central Square, 3:15 p. m., April 16. Radiocast station WKNE, 1290 kilocycles.

New Jersey

East Orange: East Orange High School Auditorium, North Walnut Street, near Main Street, 8:30 p. m., April 16.
Passaic: Y. W. C. A., Prospect Street and Passaic Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 17.
Ridgewood: Ridgewood High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., April 14.
Woodbury: Rialto Theater, South Broad Street, 3:30 p. m., April 13.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice New York Avenue and Dean Street, 3 p. m., April 12. Radiocast station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.
Ithaca: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., April 14.
Pelham: Pelham Memorial High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 13.
Poughkeepsie (First Church): First Baptist Church, 266 Mill Street, 8:15 p. m., April 16.
Tonawanda: North Tonawanda High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 17.
Westfield: Presbyterian Church, South Portage Street, 8:15 p. m., April 17.

Ohio

Chillicothe: West Fifth Street School, 8:15 p. m., April 14.
Cuyahoga Falls: Cuyahoga Falls High School Auditorium, 2300 North Fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., April 13.
Middletown: High School Auditorium, Girard and Baltimore Streets, 3:30 p. m., April 12.
Sandusky: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 14.

Oregon

Corvallis: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 12.
Hood River: Church Auditorium, Ninth and Eugene Streets, 8 p. m., April 14.
Portland (Second Church): City Auditorium, S. W. Third Avenue and Clay Street, 8 p. m., April 13.

Pennsylvania

Pottsville: Necho Allen Ballroom, 8:15 p. m., April 13.
Sharon: Senior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 16.
Uniontown: Senior High School, Fayette Street, 8:15 p. m., April 16.
Wilkes-Barre: Irem Temple, 3:15 p. m., April 12.
Williamsport: Lycoming Hotel Ballroom, West Fourth and William Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 13.

Texas

Houston (auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist): Music Hall, Sam Houston Coliseum, 3 p. m., April 12.

Vermont

Brattleboro: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 14.

Washington

Seattle (First Church): Church Edifice, Sixteenth Avenue and East Denny Way, 8 p. m., April 17.
Seattle (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4700 Thirty-sixth Avenue South, 8 p. m., April 16.

West Virginia

Huntington: Huntington High School Auditorium, Eighth Street and Tenth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 14.

Wisconsin

Eau Claire: First Congregational Church, Third Avenue and Broadway, 8:15 p. m., April 14.
Janesville: Church Edifice, 323 Pleasant Street, 8:15 p. m., April 13.
Milwaukee (First Church): Church Edifice 1401 North Prospect Avenue, 8 p. m., April 16 and 17.
Watertown: Church Edifice, 800 Fifth Street, 8:15 p. m., April 14.
Wausau: First Methodist Church, 309 Franklin Street, 8:15 p. m., April 14.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, April 19; May 3, 17, 31; June 7, 21.
10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., May 3, June 7.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., May 3, June 7.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on April 19; May 3, 17; June 7, 21.

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 19.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1460kc, on April 19; May 3, 17; June 7, 21.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, May 24.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on April 19; May 3, 17; June 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, April 19; May 3, 17, 31.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, May 3; June 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJBC, 1140kc, on April 19; May 3, 17, 31; June 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, April 19; May 3, 17, 31; June 14, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on April 19; May 17; June 21.

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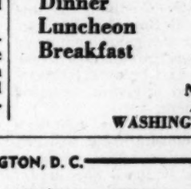
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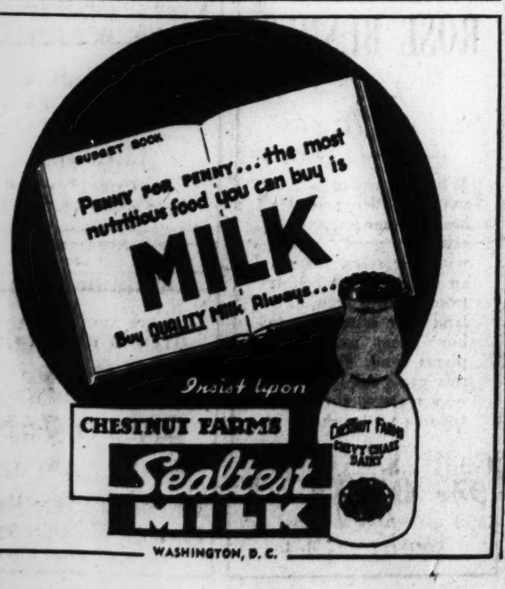

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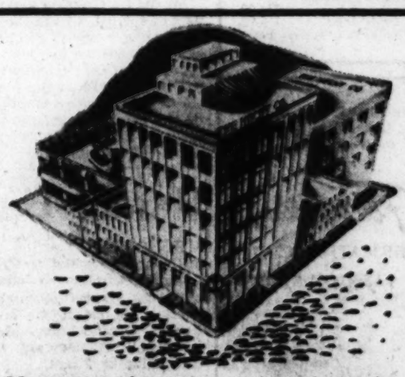
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Americans Hit Their Stride In All-Out Efforts for War

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—America's war production is speeding up. American management and labor are co-operating.

Under all the carping and criticism over the war effort—so natural under the circumstances—constructive developments have tended to be obscured. But patriotism and hard work are present, for all that.

Notable teamwork and notable output are officially reported here.

Over the week end Donald M. Nelson broadcast the assurance, backed up by statistics, that American war production to date has a record "as remarkable as anything in our history."

Today, the War Production Board releases a long survey of the close co-operation in hundreds of plants between patriotic management and patriotic labor to boost individual production records beyond anything seen before or—in many cases—even thought possible.

Relief From Squabbles

To newspaper readers, deluged for weeks with Washington news dealing only with squabbles and criticism, and attacks on labor, management and government alike, the brief announcement of constructive accomplishments comes as a relief.

Mr. Nelson stated that the aviation schedule, calling for 60,000 planes in 1942, is being met, and that the tank output to date is ahead of schedule.

The same thing is true of anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns.

And Mr. Nelson added:

"A new era of management-labor co-operation is developing."

Just what this development consists of is indicated by some of WPB's figures today.

Record-breaking production performances are being achieved, WPB reports, coinciding with what it calls its "war production drives" featuring establishment of joint labor-management committees in war industries.

A no less striking feature of war harmony is the ending of the feud between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. This is illustrated on a dozen fronts, most recent being the joint week-end announcement that they will collaborate in weekly 15-minute nationwide broadcasts: starting April 18, on time donated by NBC as a public service. Labor leaders have attacked press treatment of their case, and their emergency into radio probably has lasting significance.

Production Records Pile Up

WPB asked for reports on labor-management committees, so far established April 1 in relation to March output. Most of these are so new that information is not yet available; however, the report says "war production drives have been organized in plants of 308 companies producing war materials," largely in the bottleneck steel industry, and have functioned for a month or longer.

Typical reports:

The American Rolling Mill Company's Middletown, Ohio, plant reported "all previous monthly production records in the history of this 31-year-old steel plant were smashed."

Weirton (West Va.) Steel Company reported that "according to all available records, production . . . constitutes an all-time world's record."

Republic Steel Corporation, with labor-management committees in all plants, announced that its Warren (Ohio) blast furnace "produced what we believe to be an all-time world's record for blast furnace production in any one month." It added:

"Other individual department records were established in March . . . a complete list would appear almost fantastic."

About four-fifths of the WPB statement was devoted to specific records of production of individual companies: showing a spurt in output from all parts of the country, stimulated by closer co-operation between management and labor.

Simultaneously, from New York, came the announcement that the Bethlehem Steel Company has just notified Mr. Nelson that the new system of labor-management committees to speed production is now being set up in all plants, fabricating works and shipyards, covering 200,000 workers.

Contrasted with the American system of democratically enlisting the co-operative effort of labor and industry, which is now breaking production records on a voluntary basis, the Office of Facts and Figures released a statement here, declaring:

"Hitler is moving with 'blitz' speed to extend his system of slave labor throughout subjugated Europe. Nazi propagandists are boasting of the pace attained in putting millions of once-free men and women under the yoke for labor in the Reich."

The visible fruits of the voluntary policy of co-operation contrasted to the Hitler slave-labor program, are already influencing the debate in Congress on a number of fronts. However, the battle over the overtime wage provisions of the 40-hour week law is expected to break out as soon as Congress resumes work after its spring holiday.

Bearing on this, Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, Army Production Director, in a reply to a letter from Representative A. Willis Robertson, (D) of Virginia, wrote that the 40-hour law had caused little delay in the war production program, but should be extended when labor shortages occur. He said that heavy payments for overtime work had proved a hindrance.

"Labor leaders have publicly offered to remedy this, and if they do it will be constructive," General Knudsen added.

Also bearing on the industrial front is the WPB announcement today that the Government has so far seized from private owners for war purposes three plants, six ships, 50 miles of railroad track, 262,000 gallons of toluol, used in making TNT, and 7,230,000 pounds of copper, in recent months. In some cases private owners refused to sell at what was considered a fair price, and in other instances the report covered vital material taken in voluntary sale.

Tire Shortage Didn't Get His Goat

Associated Press

Modern Pioneer Treks 2,200 Miles in Buggy

Burt C. Andrews shown shortly after his arrival April 4 at San Diego, Calif., to visit his son, William, seaman at the United States Navy destroyer base there. Mr. Andrews made the 2,200-mile journey from Custer City, S. D., in a two-wheeled buggy built from parts of a junked automobile and hauled by a pair of mountain goats. The journey took seven months.

Board Protested

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Joseph P. Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association American Federation of Labor, said Saturday that he saw no need for the creation of a government-labor-management board to speed loading of ships with war materials on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, similar to the board operating on the Pacific Coast.

At the same time Mr. Ryan announced that the Association's 80,000 members had formed a "Stevedores' Legion" whose purpose would be to "produce for victory" and that the Legion had been cited many times for efficiency.

"This Legion vigorously protests a statement attributed to Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Workers Union, who was quoted as saying that 'improper loading of vessels has necessitated the return of ships for reloading,'" Mr. Ryan said.

Mr. Curran's organization is a Congress of Industrial Organizations union.

'Enemies From Within' Face Drastic United States Action

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—The United States is continuing to identify its enemies from within and to deal with them.

It is now steadily focusing the lens of official exposure upon America's own crop of Fascists who until lately have been gleefully doing the work of the Axis throughout the country.

The Justice Department is coming to grips with subversive forces and its first results are beginning to come in. It is calling on the Federal Courts to check sedition and jail the seditionists.

Today the man who admitted he regarded himself as "the American Hitler" is under arrest.

Financed and Publicized

Today the leader of what a Congressional committee described as "probably the largest, best financed and certainly the most publicized Fascist organization in the country" faces early trial for violation of the Espionage Act of 1917 and the prospect of a 20-year sentence or a fine of $10,000 or both:

He is William Dudley Pelley, whose arrest in Darien, Conn., this week end found the Federal Bureau of Investigation ready with all the evidence it believes it needs to show that the founder of the Silver Legion of America and the editor of the Galilean distributed "false statements intended to interfere with the success of the military and naval forces of the United States and intended to promote the success of our enemies."

Mr. Pelley is one of three leaders alleged to be energetically engaged in subversive sedition who have come under the Justice Department's newly spread net. The others are George W. Christians of Chattanooga, Tenn., the head of the White Shirts; and Rudolph Fahl of Denver, Colo., whom the F. B. I. branded as "100 per cent for Hitler."

Action by Biddle

No longer are the domestic fascists hailing Francis Biddle, Attorney General, as their friend and comforter because of his tolerance of their activities. No longer is the Attorney General being praised by those who want to see the Axis win the war for his "fine, soulful utterances." No longer will Mr. Pelley himself characterize Mr. Biddle as "a real lawyer and knowing his constitution," as he did a few days ago.

Things are different now. Mr. Biddle is acting and at the time of writing Mr. Pelley was in jail.

Following his arrest, Mr. Pelley was whisked to Indianapolis, Ind., which is the base of his publishing ventures and where he will be tried for "disloyal acts and words in time of war" under a statute which reads:

"Whoever, when the United States is at war, shall willfully make or convey false reports or false statements with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies . . . or shall willfully cause or attempt to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty in the military or naval forces of the United States, or shall willfully obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States, to the injury of the service of the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 20 years, or both."

Things Said by Pelley

Some of the words which made Mr. Pelley eligible for this trial—words which, printed in the Galilean, showed he wanted to let Japan and Germany win the war—were these:

"To rationalize that the United States got into the war because of an unprovoked attack at Pearl Harbor, is fiddle-faddle. Unprovoked, indeed! All Americans are not fools!"

"The typical American . . . is reaching a mood of civic surliness where unwittingly he gloats when any of the Axis powers report success abroad—even against our own forces."

". . . The emasculation of our naval and military forces that Germanic Europe may be crushed in the interests of English imperialism and revitalized Zionism, spreads the subconscious realization that this is truly a war of foreign accommodation and convenience, and America's role is neither rational nor honest."

"Germany is coming to the fore all of a sudden because she typifies the best and finest flower of Xanthochroic ('fair white') culture. By the same token, Nippon is coming to the fore in the east because it typifies the best and finest flower of Mongolic culture."

"Very Anti-Semitic"

It was last month that the Post Office Department began to give Mr. Pelley a little attention and forced him to submit the issues of the weekly magazine for inspection to see whether they were mailable. The "inspection," he announced, took so long that his magazine was robbed of news value; as a result he started publishing it monthly and then suspended. At the same time he continued to put out a mimeographed letter entitled "Pelley."

The Dies Committee two years ago heard Mr. Pelley describe himself as "very anti-semitic."

"In his own book, titled 'The Door to Revelation,'" the Dies report said: "Mr. Pelley describes how he launched the Silver Shirts on Jan. 31, 1933, the day after Hitler took power in Germany, and how he regards himself as the American Hitler."

Often Mr. Pelley's name was associated with the Ku Klux Klan in Dies Committee testimony. Evidence was introduced showing that much material he printed was anti-Semitic and pro-Nazi. When he was dismissed from the committee hearings, Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama, the Acting Chairman, addressed these words to him:

"You have fulsomely praised Hitler and his dictatorial policies. You have defended and advocated vigilantism as American despite the fact that vigilantism on any significant scale is un-American."

Rival Unions Join In N. Y. Peace Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 6—Dissolving jurisdictional differences in a co-operative effort to aid wartime production, two rival Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor Unions had today jointly undertaken negotiations for uniform contracts with nine employers in the electrical wiring industry in New York City to cover 7,000 workers. The first meeting in the unprecedented joint negotiations was held in the office of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia at City Hall on April 4.

After the City Hall meeting, the employers announced they would appoint a subcommittee to continue negotiations with the two unions which are seeking improved wage schedules and working conditions.

Mayor La Guardia barred members of the press from the meeting, continuing his discrimination against newsmen for their "unfair" reporting of City Hall matters. According to those at the meeting he hailed the "great accomplishments" of the conferees in approaching a uniform contract that would speed wartime production.

Hawaii Tightens Defense Jobs

HONOLULU, April 6 (AP)—The Military Governor's Office has ordered continuance of the freezing of wages for civilians on defense work as of last Dec. 20, and has tightened restrictions against these employees transferring from one job to another.

Col. Thomas H. Green, Executive Secretary to Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, the Military Governor, said the order did not supersede or conflict with provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 or the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

"The purpose of the order is to equalize the pay of defense workers and stabilize the local labor situation generally," Colonel Green said.

"The terms of the order were agreed to by representatives of all parties concerned after many weeks of study. I believe it will be a boon to employees and employers, and will allow excellent relations which have prevailed on defense work since Dec. 7 to continue uninterrupted."

Wages for workers on war projects remain as put into effect last Dec. 1.

On April 2 the Military Governor ordered a 48-hour, six-day work week on war projects, with time and a half to be paid for overtime in excess of 44 hours weekly or eight hour daily. A work week of more than 56 hours was forbidden, except in emergencies.

The new order issued April 4 prevents anyone employed on war contract work from attempting to obtain other employment without first being released by his present employer.

President Holds Key

DALLAS, Texas, April 6 (AP)—Congress would suspend the 40-hour law in a moment if the President would give the word, Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, says.

The Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, visiting Dallas during an Easter recess of Congress, said:

"There is no question but that Congress would give any additional legislation within reason which the President might request dealing with the labor situation."

More Railroad Trestles Burned in California

BRAWLEY, Calif., April 6 (AP)—The Southern Pacific Railroad disclosed that two isolated branch line trestles had been burned approximately 10 miles from where two others were set afire recently.

The trestles were on a line unused at the present but which connects with the main Southern Pacific tracks.

In San Diego, F. B. I. Chief Harold Nathan announced that two suspects had been taken into custody near the scene.

40-Hour Week Little Delay, Knudsen Says

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, Army Production Director, entered the controversy over the 40-hour week with a statement that while it had caused little delay to the war production program, heavy payments for overtime had proved a hindrance.

But, where the latter were concerned, he noted, in a letter to Representative A. Willis Robertson (D) of Virginia, that "labor leaders have publicly offered to remedy this, and if they do it will be constructive." General Knudsen put his views on paper at Mr. Robertson's request, and the House member made them public.

Meanwhile, the Administration was authoritatively reported to be sounding out labor leaders on the possibility of a voluntary agreement to make 44 or 48 hours the basic work week, to be worked without overtime pay. Premium payments would be given for work in excess of the figure agreed upon.

Vice-President Wallace was understood to be active in this effort, bent upon quieting the agitation which has surrounded the controversy. Whether a 44-hour week would satisfy Congress was a question, however, and whether 48 would suit labor was another.

Beyond that, labor was understood to be insisting that if any concessions are made, the employers must rebate to the Government the money which otherwise would go to the workers in time and one-half pay for work over 40 hours a week.

A Presidential appeal for voluntary extension of the work week to 48 hours was urged upon Mr. Roosevelt by Senator Walter George (D) of Georgia, who suggested that such procedure "might be more fruitful of results than drastic legislation enacted at this time."

Senator George, who suggested that the extra work day could be called "War Day" or "Victory Day," said the principle of working eight hours at the regular rate "would properly call for the readjustment of the hourly wage rate in some industries."

'Second Front' Has Germans And English Guessing

CARDIFF, Wales, April 6 (AP)—The English may be curious about possible creation of a "second front" in Europe, but their curiosity is "nothing to that of the German High Command," Sir James Grigg, Secretary for War, said here.

Discussing the possibility of establishing a second front by invading territory now occupied by Germany, he declared:

"Democracy demands free discussion but it does not demand public discussion of strategic plans in advance. Why tell the enemy everything?

"I know there is a great deal of curiosity in this country on the subject, but I will wager their curiosity is nothing to that of the German High Command. I am afraid both curiosities will have to remain unsatisfied for the time being."

RAF High Official Arrives in Capital

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Air Vice-Marshal William Foster MacNeece Foster of Great Britain has arrived by Clipper to assume his duties in Washington as deputy head of the Royal Air Force delegation there.

Formerly the British air delegate to the League of Nations, Marshal MacNeece Foster, declined to comment on the war. He was greeted by his wife and two daughters who have been living at Stamford, Conn., the past 20 months.

Included among the 11 European passengers aboard the Clipper were three other British officials: R. C. Geddes of the Ministry of Transportation; R. D. Hall of the Ministry of Supplies; and Paul D. Butler of the British Foreign Office.

'MacArthur' Post Office Big Opening on April 15

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—The post office at MacArthur, W. Va., is going to have a big day April 15 when it opens for business. Among the first letters to be canceled will be one from President Roosevelt to General Douglas MacArthur, Commander of the United Nations' forces in the Southwest Pacific.

The Post Office Department, predicting several hundred thousand first-day covers, announces that Mr. Roosevelt, the nation's No. 1 stamp collector, would send one to the American General in Australia.

Sit-Down Strikes by Seamen Illegal on Docked Vessels

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—Sit-down strikes on vessels docked in United States ports were declared illegal by the Supreme Court today in a 5-to-4 decision which said that "a rebellion by seamen against their officers on board a vessel anywhere within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States is to be punished as mutiny."

Associate Justice James Byrnes delivered the opinion which, through the Court's application of the Federal mutiny statute, set aside a National Labor Relations Board order directing the Southern Steamship Company of Philadelphia to reinstate seamen who went on strike July 18, 1938, aboard the City of Fort Worth at Houston, Texas.

Mr. Justice Byrnes asserted that the reinstatement order could not be applied because the seamen, by engaging in the sit-down strike, had violated the mutiny statute.

The majority opinion overruled the Labor Board's contention that the Wagner Labor Act permitted a reinstatement order even though the men had engaged in a sit-down strike.

"The Board," Mr. Justice Byrnes asserted, "has not been commissioned to effectuate the policies of the Labor Relations Act so single-mindedly that it may wholly ignore other and equally important Congressional objectives."

Another provision of the Board's order, directing the company to bargain collectively with the Congress of Industrial Organizations' National Maritime Union, was upheld.

Associate Justice Stanley Reed wrote the dissenting opinion, in which Associate Justices Hugo Black, William O. Douglas and Frank Murphy concurred.

Mr. Justice Byrnes said that Congress, in the anti-mutiny legislation, had outlawed such a strike and "if this mandate is to be changed it must be changed by Congress and not by the courts."

"Ever since men have gone to sea," the majority opinion said, "the relationship of master to seaman has been entirely different from that of employer to employee on land. The lives of passengers and crew as well as the safety of ship and cargo are entrusted to the master's care. Everyone and everything depend on him. He must command and the crew must obey. Authority cannot be divided."

The company contended that a 1909 Federal mutiny statute barred such a "sit-down" strike. It added that to permit seamen to "resist the commands of the master" would "jeopardize the present and future safety of our country."

In reply, the Labor Board asserted that "a peaceful strike for the purpose of compelling an employer to obey the law while a vessel is in a safe position in an American port is not unlawful."

The Federal Circuit Court at Philadelphia upheld the Labor Board order, which also directed the company to bargain collectively with the National Maritime Union and to reinstate six other seamen who went on a sympathetic strike when the vessel returned to Philadelphia a week after the Houston strike.

Review Refused

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—The Caribbean Embroidery Co-operative Inc., of Puerto Rico failed today to get a Supreme Court review of a decision that the corporation was not a "co-operative" under the wage-hour law and must observe minimum wage provisions.

The firm appealed from the First Federal Circuit Court, which reversed a decision of the Federal District Court at Puerto Rico.

Before enactment of the wage-hour law the firm was owned and operated by Santiago and Magdalena Palmer in San German, P. R. They contended that after enactment they could not continue in business as before because the wages that would have to be paid exceeded the gross income.

A co-operative was formed, with workers drawing shares on the basis of hours worked. The Circuit Court held that the Palmers dominated the "co-operative."

Curtis Publishing Company Sued In Unusual Case in Federal Court

PHILADELPHIA, April 6 (AP)—A stockholder of the Curtis Publishing Company asked U. S. District Court today to compel the Saturday Evening Post to abandon what he termed its "isolationist" policies and to cease publication of articles he said tended to stir up racial feeling.

In one of the most unusual suits ever filed in the Federal courts here, George E. Wanderman of New York declared that such policies are injurious to the financial interests of the 25,500 Curtis stockholders and ultimately will result in "complete dissipation" of the company's good will.

Mr. Wanderman, who owns 50 of the 3,393,821 shares of Curtis common stock, said that already the Post's "isolationist" policies had caused numerous subscription cancellations and that numerous advertisers had refused to renew their contracts.

An article entitled "The Case Against the Jews," written by Milton Mayer and published in the March 28 issue of the Post, especially antagonized both readers and advertisers, the stockholder asserted.

Mr. Wanderman asked the court not only to compel the Post to change its policies but also to direct the company to withhold the salaries of 10 officers and directors whom he also named defendants.

[The Curtis Publishing Company recently announced that its price would be increased from five to 10 cents effective with the issue of April 11. It has also acquired a new editor for the Saturday evening Post, the former Kansas newspaperman, Ben Hibbs, who has taken over the office held by Wesley Winans Stout, resigned. Mr. Hibbs has joined with Managing Editor Robert Fuoss in saying they considered it their patriotic duty to do anything that would further the satisfactory prosecution of the war, including the right and duty to voice constructive criticism.]

Archibald Palmer of New York, counsel for Mr. Wanderman, said the sole objective of the suit was the protection of the financial rights of stockholders.

Mr. Wanderman declared the Post departed three years ago from the "conservative" policies of its founders and began publication of "sensational articles."

The present policies, the stockholder added, have caused "discord" among the editorial staff because of differences of opinion and this also nas affected readers.

Individual defendants are Walter D. Fuller, President of the company; Mary Curtis Bok, Vice-President; Fred A. Healy, Vice-President and Advertising Director, and Cary W. Bok, Secretary and Treasurer, and the following directors: Philip S. Collins, Ben Hibbs, Brandon Barringer, Bruce Gould, Benjamin Allen and Eustice Paine.

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A Secret and a Surprise

A Houseboat Summer Story

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Part Three

The Story Starts Here

Sandy and Bill were spending the summer with Aunt Em and Uncle Jim, on a houseboat, which they named The Ark, in Deep Cove, Damariscotta, Maine. They swam in the cove, took long walks in the woods on East Neck, and made friends with the Putnams at the farm. A secret that Uncle Jim was very mysterious about turned out to be a beautiful scarlet canoe. They loved to paddle along the shore and one day they came on a lovely bay filled with green leaves and water lilies.

The point they headed toward in this magic world of stems and leaves and flowers turned out to be magic too. It wasn't a point after all, but an island, with water all about it, if one could call water this carpet of green and blossoms through which they moved.

The children pulled up their canoe and explored their new land. It didn't take long. It was handkerchief size. But it had two or three pines, a birch clump, a few blueberry bushes—gone by—and a tuft or two of goldenrod, though goodness knows how goldenrod would get there. The biggest pine had obliging roots and clean earth spread with needles under it where they could drowse in the shade, looking out over their new domain.

"You can have this island," said Sandy generously. "The meadow was named after me, and this can be Bill's Island, or something."

"That isn't much of a name," protested Bill. But he might have given in if something had not happened so beyond the children's wildest hopes that, after that, the name of the cove and its eyelet of an island could never have been anything than what they became.

As the children lay half asleep, their heads turned away from the sun toward the land, they heard a crackling in the underbrush which brought their eyes open in a second.

An Ancient Creature

"It's a cow or horse," they each thought, but they didn't move, partly from the languor of the moment and partly so as not to surprise the animal, whatever it might be. The sound continued for a few moments more, and then out on the low shore stepped a moose and stood looking about him. He was strangely prehistoric with his great muzzle and webbed horns, like something created in an earlier age and forgotten, but he seemed the very spirit of this lost and silent cove.

The children held their breath, tense but motionless, as the creature slowly waded out among the pickerel reeds, his wide hoofs making loud suckings and splashings in the ooze as he went. Out further and further he went, the reeds brushing against his sides, and then when he was shoulder deep in the water he stopped and began to browse. He was eating yellow waterlily roots, sticking his great head underwater for them and coming up to the surface again, blowing and puffing, with the long stems hanging from his mouth. The children could hear the soft snapping of the stems as they broke, and even catch the glint of dragonflies darting over the brown body of the animal.

The heron flew back and alighted not far away and went on with its meditative fishing; a turtle pulled itself out onto a rock, its shell glistening. Nothing was afraid. It was as though a king had quietly returned to his kingdom.

But to the children, a miracle had happened. They lay motionless and staring, the brown pine needles printing their pattern against their cheeks, feeling an excitement imbedded in peace, each so intense that perhaps they would never know quite such an emotion again in all their lives.

And when Sandy took down the map over the bookcase at the Ark that evening after supper and handed it to Bill there was no doubt but that he would write "Moose Island" in his clear and careful hand against that little speck on the opposite shore which had never before had any meaning for them.

End of a Season

The days of late summer were passing quickly, and soon the ducks were migrating south. When Bill and Sandy paddled over to Moose Island for a farewell picnic they found the shallow cove filled with family groups of black duck and goldeneyes. There were no geese among them, but a day or two later they heard that lonely honking in the sky and saw an arrow of the great birds going south, now driving through a cloud and out of sight, now appearing again across a patch of blue sky, their wedge-shaped lines wavering like ribbons streaming in a wind.

Aunt Em remembered a poem she had once learned—an oriental poem, but she couldn't say whether it was Chinese or Japanese, or maybe Korean. She changed the north and south, too, because the poem was really a spring song, not an autumn one—

"'Writ in pale ink across the gray
scroll of the clouded sky
A message from the northland
to the south
I see the wild geese fly,'"

she recited. "It's all there in three lines. One of our poets would have taken verses and verses to have said the same thing, and then it wouldn't stick in your mind as this does."

"I don't believe it will stick in my mind, Aunt Em," said Sandy, "Poetry never does. Poetry's silly, don't you think it is?"

"You're silly," said Bill. "You're trying to be smart." And later when they were making another of their farewell visits, this time to Echoe's Cave with both the cats, he started the poem wrong and before she realized that he was only doing it on purpose, Sandy had finished it, and with every word right.

It was curious. At first each red branch among the marsh maples, each smell of smoke from the burning cornstalks on the farm, had made the children sad; but after a few days the same feeling of preparation seized upon them which all the birds and animals, yes, and the farmers and their wives, were feeling. Mrs. Putnam's kitchen smelled all day of piccalilli; Aunt Em sent back extra stores of groceries and supplies to the Damariscotta house with every trip in the car, and the children's suitcases were packed and their travelling clothes out on hangers, brushed and getting rid of their wrinkles.

Preparations for Leaving

They had fixed a box for the cats, windows and all, for Mother had written that Gray Brother and Trinket would be welcome in Philadelphia. Uncle Jim, too, was making arrangements for having the Ark pulled up on shore for the winter in the cows' grassland.

"I don't know how they do it," he admitted, "but everyone in Maine except me can move a house or a boat at a moment's notice. As soon as the ice is out we'll have her launched again and then we'll be waiting for school to close and for you four to come back. That is, if you and the cats would like to?"

The children didn't even bother to answer—unless a strangling hug were an answer. This was their realm, every pine and every outcrop of cliff was known to them, every track in the soft earth, every wing along the shore, every place where a paring-knife should go, or a dish cloth be folded and put away.

It was a secret world which they shared only with Uncle Jim and Aunt Em, and even they did not know every detail of the earth and water as the children knew them. But if they were to go away for a while—well, it was all right. Almost everything else was withdrawing. The birds of course were going south, even the ever-present loons, though they would wait until the last possible moment when the first skim of ice formed on their lake. The wild animals were preparing their holes and dens, and the sheep and cattle were returning to their quiet barns and the people to their kitchens, closing up the cold parlors only used in summer, and giving a final glance at their sheds to make sure that the great wood-piles were stacked and ready.

(To be concluded next Monday)

Illustrations from "Bell, the Lucky," by Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire (The Viking Press)

How Can You Win a Book?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked which they read on the page For Children.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to ten years of age.

Your paper may be about any stories or articles you have read on either of The Christian Science Monitor's Junior Pages. Or, you may write about anything at all that interests you. But do not send in summaries of books you have read.

Your paper may be about 150 words long—never more than 200 words. It should tell what you think about the stories you have read, or describe something you have seen or done. It should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision is final.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

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Junior Department
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Drawn by Else Bostelmann for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Snapping turtle was at peace with all the world

I Like Spring

I'm glad that Spring has come again.
It brings such heaps of fun;
No mittens, leggins, arctics—
We've shed them, one by one.

The boys play marbles, but I think
The greatest fun of all
Is going to Mr. Johnson's store
To buy a bouncing ball!

A red one on a rubber string—
You bounce it far and wide
But, just as quick as anything,
It's right back at your side.

Oh, Spring is always wonderful;
There's such a lot to do
With jumping rope, and spinning tops,
And then, there's hop-scotch, too.

CLARA BELL THURSTON

Snapping Turtle Sits in the Sun

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

Young green leaves were unfolding now on every bush and tree. The frogs and toads were singing along the shore of the pond, and over in the marsh the red-winged blackbirds were chattering among the cattails.

An old snapping turtle had just come out onto a half-sunken log at the water's edge, to sit in the sunshine for a while.

He was an awkward, ungainly creature. His short legs, his big head with its powerful jaws, his long, thick neck and his weather-worn old shell, gave him such an unpleasant look that most of the other pond creatures were afraid of him.

But on this pleasant spring morning the old turtle was at peace with all the world. And his voice sounded kind and friendly when, presently, he spoke to a toad that was seated on a nearby tuft of swamp grass.

"Are you afraid of me, Brown Toad?" he asked. "You needn't be, for I won't harm you."

"I can't help being a little afraid," the toad admitted, looking up at him doubtfully. "We toads have so many enemies here at the pond."

"I know," the turtle said. "Life at the pond is full of dangers. It's too bad you haven't a shell like mine, for then you wouldn't need to be afraid."

"Weren't you ever afraid, Old Turtle?" the toad asked. "Not even when you were a baby turtle?"

"That was so long ago that I can't remember about it," the turtle told him. "But of course I must have been a baby turtle once, and I must have been very small, too, for I was hatched from an egg, just as you were."

"Not really, Old Turtle!" the toad exclaimed. "You weren't really hatched from an egg, were you?"

"Of course I was," the turtle answered. "All turtles are hatched from eggs. Only we are hatched on land, instead of in the water as toads are."

"How strange that seems," the brown toad said. "Turtles are hatched on land and live in the water, and toads are hatched in the water and live on land."

"There are many strange things in the world," the turtle replied, "many things that we can only wonder at." He lifted himself a little on his stumpy legs. "I must be going below now," he said, "for I am hungry."

"I can catch all the insects that I want to eat, right here on the shore," the toad told him. "I just this minute speared a gnat with the end of my tongue."

"They are too small for me to bother with," the turtle said. "I catch my food at the bottom of the pond—small fish and crawfish and things like that. We snapping turtles can't swallow food unless our heads are under water, you know."

The brown toad looked more puzzled than ever. "Oh, Turtle," he said, "that is the strangest thing of all."

But the old turtle had slipped back into the water again, and was already on his way down to those dark, quiet jungles of water weeds and moss that grow at the bottom of the quiet pond

(Watch for the story of a kingfisher on the page For Children Monday after next.)

For a New 'Ark Royal'

Children of the public school kindergarten in Richmond Hill, New York, who worked to raise a fund "to help little children across the ocean where there is war" may like to know what some of these children across the ocean did to help the cause of freedom. And let us, too, say "Thank you kindergarten children," for the gift you earned by growing crassula slips and selling them as window-sill plants.

Warship Week

You see it was "Warship Week" in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, when this was written and to make sure the seas are kept open for the gallant ships of freedom, this city had set itself to raise five and one quarter million pounds for a new "Ark Royal." Everyone here wanted to do something, and this little story arose from the question of a little girl of nine, "What can I do to help? I can't join the W.A.A.F's." No, but someone who heard had an idea, "How about a 'Children's Theater'?" And the idea took root, for about fifty children and some grown-ups set to work, and when at last the great day arrived, a large audience was sitting before a real stage with properly painted scenery.

Promptly at 3 p. m. a "young lady" in white sailor dress with "Ark Royal" peak cap mounted the platform to announce the players. First came the percussion band (boys and girls of five to fifteen years) with cymbals, triangles, tambourines, bells, etc. They played "When Knights Were Bold," "Rain on the Roof," "Wooden Shoes," and other tunes during the afternoon. There were tambourine, tap, and point dances by groups, and an elegant "Ballerina," dressed in fine net, who twirled and swirled to the evident delight of the audience. The older children gave piano solos, and plays, and the littlest ones (a boy and girl of three) recited.

A "Tidy Sum"

Just before the last play everyone was taught to sing, "The Children's Victory March." It was all great fun. The lovely costumes worn by the children had been lent free and as everyone in the packed hall had paid a shilling for a program, there was, as we say in Yorkshire, a "tidy sum" for the "Ark Royal" fund.

Three cheers for the "Ark Royal," and thank you, American children, for your sympathy and splendid help. The new "Ark Royal" will help to keep the ocean between us free and open to all who love freedom, and will unite us closer.

M. W. H.

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The Gateway of Understanding

WHEN I FIRST saw the old man, described to me by his neighbors as "Dumb Dixon," he was fixing on the gate at the entrance to his tiny hillside homestead, behind Silent Bay, a clumsily-painted board on which were daubed the words: "Keep Out!"

The gate was as clumsy as its new adornment. In the original fulfillment of its maker's purpose, it had not been a gate at all. Nobody observing its curious structure could doubt that. It had obviously begun its utilitarian, if chequered, existence as the upper end of a brass-knobbed iron bedstead.

Many days and nights must have passed since, in combination with other old iron and a bulging feather mattress, it stood as a source of comfort and restfulness in some fusty Victorian bedroom. Its main supports had become bent with age. Its crossbars were twisted and scarred with rust. Most of its brass knobs were missing. If, in Victorian eyes, it had once possessed a certain artistic charm, it was no thing of beauty now. Its proper place would appear to have been the scrap-heap and its value almost nothing. Yet in the place where the similarly bent and battered Mr. Dixon had put it, to his own satisfaction, it gave no cause for more than passing comment; in the form of improvised fencing around infertile garden plots, and between poorly tilled fields, owned or rented by countrymen scratching a modest living from ungenerous soil, there were many such relics of the past.

It served as a barrier between Mr. Dixon's dwelling and the outside world. It satisfied him, therefore, because he could afford nothing better. It marked the way in, but it was not inviting; nor was it intended to be. As the words of his warning notice declared, Dumb Dixon's desire was not to invite anyone in, but to keep everyone out.

* * *

That was three years ago, in the days, incredibly remote, when the silence of Silent Bay was disturbed by nothing save the murmer of the sea, the mewing of sea-birds, and the occasional howling of storms that shook, but failed to shatter, either ill-made or well-made fences erected for the protection of crops or the separation of men and beasts.

Many noises, unknown before, have broken the silence of dark nights and drowsy days since then: the droning of planes too far up in the sky for us to know where they flew from; the thud and boom of explosions too distant for us to tell whether they came from the land or the sea; the clattering roar of machines of war driven along our highways and byways by men whose aim was our protection; and sometimes, foretold by wailing sirens, the deafening blast of bombs hurled on hillside and hamlet by men whose only purpose was our destruction.

It was the path of simple duty, defined by the development of these disturbances of rural quietude, which led me back from time to time to the bedstead gate and its grim-faced unfriendly owner. As a warden, I had to make sure that he was provided with a gas mask, which he reluctantly accepted and was still more reluctant to wear. "Infernal contraption" was his name for it, after a first protesting experiment in deep breathing with his whiskers inside it. In the same capacity, I climbed the steep way to his gate, and was compelled to call him out to open it for me, in order to advise him on the protection of his home.

* * *

"Don't see why a man can't be left alone," he grumbled, in a fit of annoyance induced by the stubbornness of his homemade contrivance for fastening the gate. "I've no time to waste fiddling with this."

"You need a gate that opens easily," I suggested.

"Which is just where you're wrong," I was told. "I want a gate that keeps shut."

"In that case," said I, "you might as well have a house without doors."

"There's doors and doors," he answered, a faint gleam flickering in the pale gray eyes set deep beneath his shaggy white brows. "But a man doesn't want to be forever opening them."

"There are doors," I remarked; since, despite his reputation for dumbness, he seemed at least willing to open a discussion, "there are doors which open themselves."

"Aye." He tugged vigorously at his unyielding latch. "I've heard of them new-fangled things. You step in a ray of light and they fly open of their own accord. That what you mean?"

"Something of that sort," I said. "One of the wonders of the world. But it looks as if it will take more than a ray of light to open your gate."

* * *

It actually took rather less. He grew tired at last both of talking and tugging, and he lifted the whole thing off its hinges; so that my instructions on air raid precautions, to be completed with buckets of water and sand, were duly delivered inside the house.

Belatedly acknowledging that my invasion of his privacy was due to unselfish regard for his welfare, rather than to some queer passion for interference, he proved himself then quite willing to talk of many things, including even the desire for solitude by which he had tied up his own tongue. He actually gave me a cup of tea, after a long search for the spare cup and saucer. But, when I left him an hour later, the gate was replaced.

"Very good of you to come and explain all this," he said, adjusting the hinges firmly as he spoke; "but what I still think is that, if people would only leave other people alone, there wouldn't be any wars, or any need for poking and prying into other people's homes. Searching to see what food they may be hoarding. Peeping into their coalsheds. And so on. Only one thing I wanted when I came to live here; that was to be left alone. I'd had enough of other people. The wrong kind of other people. 'I'll live my own way,' I said, 'and keep myself to myself.'"

* * *

Some months of delusive quiet followed that day, and Dumb Dixon became dumb again. Then came a night when the silence of Silent Bay was torn and shattered as it had never been before; a night when the screaming bombs that rent the velvet sky were no longer far away; a night when one of the vast vivid flashes rising from the tortured earth revealed Dumb Dixon's cottage as a roofless shell. Men and women from near-by cottages and farms went running to see what had happened to him when that roof was taken from him in a single piece.

At first, miraculously, it seemed that nothing had happened to him. In the light of the torches with which they found the old man, he looked much the same as usual; a little startled, perhaps, but otherwise unchanged. Staring back at them with his shaggy eyebrows raised, he had little to say. They assured themselves that he was uninjured. Some of them tried to persuade him to take shelter in another house. He preferred to stay where he was; and, when they left him, he muttered his thanks in the manner of one dazed or half asleep. But Dumb Dixon was neither dazed nor dozy. As they began to realize, when they returned with further offers of help in the morning, his air of confusion arose not from sleepiness but from a sudden awakening. Something *had* happened to Dixon when the bomb burst in his garden.

He explained it in his own way, the next time I met him at his gateway. The cottage had a new roof then. His neighbors had helped him to build it. He showed me, with pride, how well the work had been done. But the gateway had no gate in it. He explained that to me, too.

* * *

"You must have had a pretty bad shaking," I had said, recalling the force of the explosion felt throughout the length and breadth of Silent Bay.

"Not a bad one," he answered quietly. "Mind you, I was shaken. But not the bomb so much as by those people all rushing and clambering over my gate—because they couldn't open it—to find out what they could do for me. The same people I'd been trying to keep away from all along. And they're the people that put a new roof over my head. I'll never forget that."

"I'm perfectly certain you won't," said I. "But, tell me, what's happened to the gate?"

"Oh, that!" he smiled almost apologetically. "It's gone."

"So I see. But the bomb didn't move it."

"No, the bomb never touched it. Like one of those doors we were talking about once, you might say a ray of light *did* open it."

It was my turn to smile as I heard Dumb Dixon become eloquent. "I've finished with that old gate for good," he said. "I took it down to the salvage depot last week. They want all the old iron they can collect now for munitions, you know, for building the gateway to victory and peace. And I've been thinking that perhaps a lot of us have made the wrong use of gates as well as doors for a long time. Someone was telling me about places in America where even new houses don't have gates at all. Just gateways. Wide open. Seems quite a notion to me."

* * *

He seemed inclined to say more, but our conversation was interrupted at that point by the approach of a little group of Dumb Dixon's neighbors. His next words were addressed to them, as they reached the point where I had once seen him hanging his notice board, saying: "Keep Out;" and, although he spoke only two words, in reply to their greeting, he said all I could wish to hear any man say in a gateway of understanding.

What the no longer Dumb Dixon actually said was: "Come in."

HENRY W. ARCHER

Surfaces

Where seed lay down
The green corn shows.
This way is the town,
A roadway knows.

This way, after summer,
The brook descends,
Charted by boulders
And willow-root ends.

Thus by surfaces
Map the course;
Two lanes are wheels,
One is horse.

Wars must be won,
Men must fight;
Women work late
By lantern light.

CHARLES MALAM

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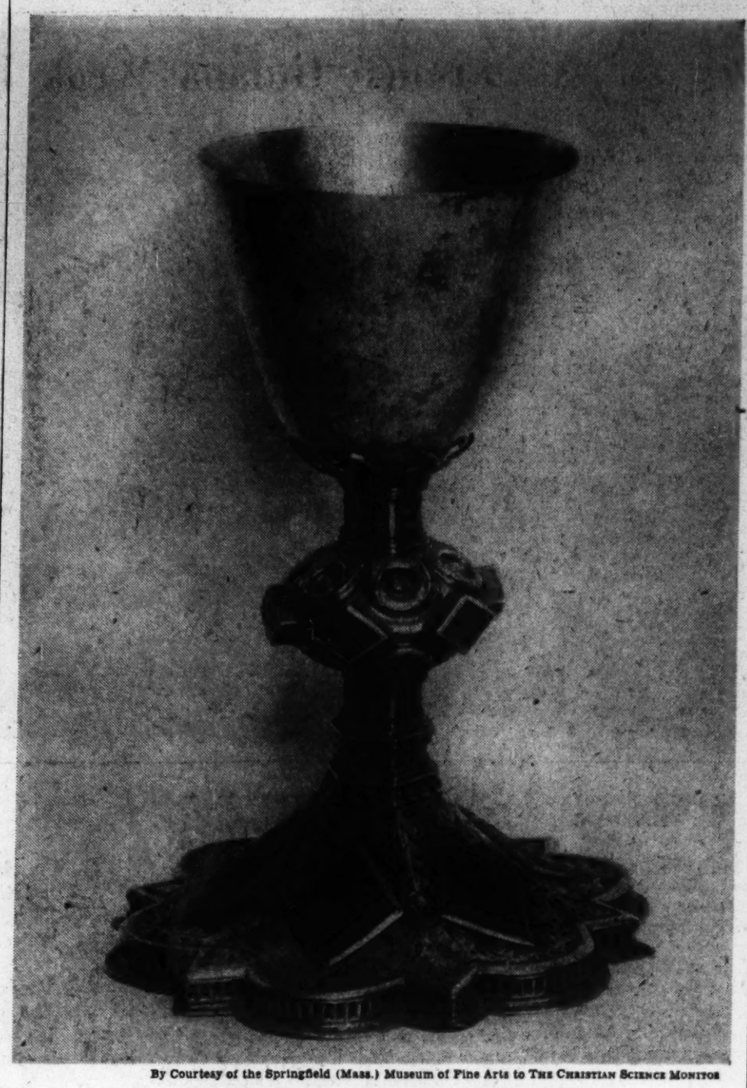

By Courtesy of the Springfield (Mass.) Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ITALIAN CHALICE FROM THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY

THE NUMEROUS OBJECTS which were used in church ritual during the Middle Ages were made carefully and artistically. As much loving care was expended upon small articles of utility as was lavished on great and imposing monuments. Manifest in every phase of building and handiwork was a basic devotion, a desire to convey through form, design, and ornament a feeling of deep respect and earnest reverence. Ivory carvers, weavers, embroiderers, enamelists, calligraphers, lapidaries, glaziers, painters, and sculptors, artisans of various specialties, were engaged to make articles for ecclesiastical function. Their workmanship harmonized in fulfilling a common purpose. Theirs was a functional art.

This chalice is Italian, made in Siena in 1430. Wrought of silver, it is lined with gold and adorned with niello insets of saints and repoussé figures. It was shown in an exhibition of ecclesiastical art held last winter at the Springfield Museum of Fine Arts, Springfield, Massachusetts.

DOROTHY ADLOW

A Carpet in the Making

IT IS SAID that cooks do not greatly care for food, that jam-makers never touch jam, and that the seaman's dream is ever of a farm. But artists and craftsmen love the things of their work above all things, with passion and care. . . .

Of course, the best work of any time is very good. All through the nineties the looms of civilization turned out some works of great splendor, rather more work of great variety, and some of delicate beauty, including varieties of plain cloth, of enchanting color. We, in the mill, turned out some work which we all knew to be superb in its strength and finish. I know that men went from my section to particular looms just to see and to touch that noble web, and to taste the delight of knowing that no weaving anywhere could be better done. They relished the honest, solid work; they saw themselves in that.

Now there was one design in use in the Yonkers mill which aroused the keenest possible interest on four of the floors. It is not easy to rouse the keenest possible interest in four or five hundred young men and women; but I write this with sober thought, stating the fact, which seems to me to be of great importance. The design was for a small rug, of the hearth rug size. It spiritedly represented a Fox running away with a fowl. Like most designs, it was probably set in different tones, but when I saw it the lively act was done in gay colours. It was said to be an old design; it might, even, have been very old, fifty years or so. Its effect upon the workers of four floors was profound. Unfortunately, I do not know if it affected the pickers as deeply as the rest. I first heard of this design soon after I entered the mill. One of the cutters said, "Ah, they ought to be setting the Fox again; that's some carpet, the Fox." Other men spoke upon hearing of the loved design. When the Fox had last been done, they had had delight in their work, they had pulled their weight in the making of a work of art; the memory of that joy had endured. . . .

When the word went forth that the Fox was being set, a thrill ran through all the sections. The women who set it loved every line of it; they delighted in their work. The threaders perhaps were less excited, but the cutters cheered when the sets came up to their knives. When they were put on the looms everybody in my section found some excuse to slip down to the weaving room to see the vivid scene hanging like a picture before them. "Gee, boys, that is some carpet; the good old Fox again."—From "In the Mill," by JOHN MASEFIELD. (New York: Macmillan.)

"Victory-bringing Science"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY every alert and earnest thinker gives heed to the means and methods whereby he may help himself and the world to advance towards victory over the forces of evil. It is beginning to be more vividly acknowledged that this world war is not merely a conflict between nations, but is primarily a mental contest, in which the power of good ultimately will triumph. The belief in evil is lessened by the refusal to admit that there is any error which cannot be overcome. To impersonalize evil is to speed the overcoming of the forces of evil which seem to be making inroads into men's happiness.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has given to the world in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and her other writings the spiritual means through which to gain the mastery over belief in evil as having reality or power. Christian Science, based on the Bible, especially the words and works of the master Christian, Christ Jesus, teaches the omnipotence, omnipresence, and omniscience of God, as divine Mind, and the perfection of man, as His image and likeness. Mrs. Eddy states in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 22), "It may be that the mortal life-battle still wages, and must continue till its involved errors are vanquished by victory-bringing Science; but this triumph will come!" As the errors of mortal belief are overcome in individual and world consciousness, the victory of Truth over error will be won. If a pupil understands the rules of arithmetic, he will work out his problems through this understanding. The Christian Scientist, working out his problems from the standpoint of the allness of God, good, applies the law of God. The pupil who does not successfully work out his arithmetical problems, must search out his mistake and correct it. The Christian Scientist opens his eyes to behold Truth's overcoming of the erroneous condition, and so does not allow himself to become the victim of it. Mrs. Eddy declares (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 105), "Christian Science is an everlasting victor, and vanquishment is unknown to the omnipresent Truth;" and she adds concerning herself, "I must ever follow this line of light and battle."

To believe that we are the victims of an enemy, or to be overpowered by arguments of frustration and discouragement, is to side with the enemy, whose silent and deceptive methods are continually pouring such suggestions into human consciousness. We read in Isaiah (11:9), "They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain: for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." The "mortal life-battle" is no new one. It has gone on through the ages, the false beliefs of treachery, war, greed, lust, hate, envy, jealousy seeming to hold sway in human consciousness. When the pure and God-like qualities of humility, patience, tolerance, meekness, and compassion replace erroneous beliefs in individual consciousness, then we may be certain that the victory is well-nigh won.

And what of our armor in this battle? Is it not to walk closely with God, to commune with the one Mind, and thus to find refuge in Truth, where the beliefs of evil cannot overwhelm us? We read in the book of Job (5:21), "Thou shalt be hid from the scourge of the tongue: neither shalt thou be afraid of destruction when it cometh." This "victory-bringing Science" takes us to those holy heights where the shaft of the enemy cannot pierce, destroy, hurt, mar, or injure. As we deny the suggestion that we are helpless victims of error floundering in confusion, we shall confidently learn that we are even now in the all-embracing presence of God, divine Love. As we realize the unchangeableness of His being, we begin to understand that there is no reality in evil, and we become victorious over it. Mrs. Eddy has written in Science and Health (p. 380), "Truth is always the victor."

A stanza in a well-loved hymn declares of the witnesses of Truth:

"They go in Thy strength, and they speak in Thy name,
With power of Thy promise forth faring,
And during the battle the victory claim,—
Their trust in Thy truth is their daring,
Salvation to all men declaring."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

„Győzelmet hozó Tudomány"

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

MA MINDEN ÉBER és komoly ember azon gondolkozik, hogy milyen módon járulhat hozzá az önmagának és a világnak a gonosz hatalma felett aratandó győzelméhez. Mindég növekvő mértékben nyer az a tény elismerést, hogy ez a világháboru nem csupán egy nemzetek közötti küzdelem, hanem elsősorban egy elmei küzdelem, melyben a jó hatalma fog végre győzedelmeskedni. Csökken a gonoszban való hiedelem, mikor elutasítjuk azt a gondolatot, hogy létezik egy olyan tévedés, melyet nem lehet legyőzni. Mikor a gonoszt személyiség nélküli dolognak látjuk, evvel a gonosz hatalmának, mely az emberiség boldogságát látszólag annyira megzavarta, a legyőzését gyorsítjuk.

Mary Baker Eddy, a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) Felfedezője és Alapítója, tankönyvében, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-ben (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) és egyéb írásaiban megadta a világnak annak a szellemi módját, hogy legyőzhessék azt a hiedelmet, mely a gonoszt valóságnak és hatalomnak véli. A Krisztusi Tudomány, mely a Biblián és különösen a keresztyénség Mesterének, Krisztus Jézusnak szavain és munkáin alapúl, Istennek, mint az isteni Elménck, mindenhatóságát, minden-jelenlétét és mindentudását tanítja, valamint az embernek, mint Isten képmásának és hasonlatosságának, tökéletességét. Mrs. Eddy ezt jelenti ki "Retrospection and Introspection" (Visszatekintés és önszemlélet) című művében (22-ik oldal): „Habár a halálos élet-harc még mindég dúl és addig kell is dúlnia, amíg a benne foglalt tévedéseket meg nem semmisíti a győzelmet hozó Tudomány, ez a győzelem meg fog jönni!" Mikor a halandó hiedelem tévedései megsemmisülnek az egyén és a világ öntudatában, akkor lesz az Igazságnak a tévedés fölötti győzelme megnyerve. Ha egy tanuló érti a számtan szabályait, ezen tudásával képes lesz a feladatait megoldani. A Krisztusi Tudós, ki feladatait az Isten, a jó, mindenségének szempontjából dolgozza ki, Isten törvényeit alkalmazza. Annak a tanulónak, aki a számtani feladatait nem tudja helyesen megoldani, meg kell találni a tévedését és azt ki kell javítania. A Krisztusi Tudós felnyitja a szemeit, hogy tanuja lehessen az Igazságnak a téves állapot fölötti győzelmének, és így nem jut arra, hogy annak az áldozatává legyen. Mrs. Eddy ezt jelenti ki (Miscellaneous Writings, Vegyes Irások, 105-ik oldal): „A Krisztusi Tudomány örökké a győztes, és a mindenható Igazság nem ismer meghódolást." És önmagáról beszélve ezt adja hozzá: „Nekem a vezető fénynek és a harcnak ezt az irányát kell mindég követnem."

Ha elhisszük, hogy egy ellenség áldozatai vagyunk, vagy ha a kudarc vagy a kishitűség érvelései nyűgöznek le minket, evvel az ellenségnek segítünk, akinek csendes, megcsaló módja folytonosan ilyen szuggesztiókat önt be az emberi öntudatba. Ézsaiás könyvében ezt olvassuk (11:9): „Nem ártanak és nem pusztítnak sehol szentségemnek hegyén, mert teljes leszen a föld az Úr ismeretével, mint a vizek a tengert beborítják." A „halálos élethare" nem uj dolog. Megszakítás nélkül folytatódott az évszázadok alatt, melyekben a hitszegés, háboru, kapzsiság, kéj, gyűlölet, irigység, féltékenység hamis hiedelmei uralkodtak látszólag az emberi öntudatban. Mikor az alázatosság, türelem, tűrés, szelídség és szánalom tiszta és isteni tulajdonságai fogják a téves hiedelmeknek az egyéni öntudatban való helyét elfoglalni, akkor biztosak lehetünk majd abban, hogy a győzelem úgyszólván meg van már nyerve.

És mi a páncélunk ebben a csatában? Nem az-e, hogy Istenhez közel járjunk, hogy az egy Elmével egyesülten éljünk, hogy így az Igazságban menedéket találhassunk, ahol a gonosz hiedelmei nem vehetnek erőt rajtunk? Jób könyvében (5:21) ezt olvassuk: „A nyelvek ostora elől rejtve leszel, és nem kell félned, hogy a pusztulás rád következik." Ez a „győzelmet hozó Tudomány" azon magaslatokra visz föl minket, ahol az ellenség nyilai nem üthetnek át, nem semmisíthetnek meg, nem sérthetnek, csonkíthatnak, vagy sebesíthetnek. Amint megtagadjuk azt a szuggesztiót, hogy mi a tévedésnek tehetetlen, zavartságban kapkodó áldozatai vagyunk, bizalommal meg fogjuk tanúlni, hogy mi már most is az Istennek, az isteni Szeretetnek mindent magába foglaló jelenlétében vagyunk. Amint megértjük, hogy Isten lénye változatlan, akkor meg kezdjük majd érteni, hogy nincsen valóság a gonoszban, s így győzedelmeskedni fogunk fölötte. Mrs. Eddy ezt írja Science and Healthben (380-ik oldal): „A győztes mindég az Igazság."

Egy szeretett himnusz egyik verse ezt jelenti ki az Igazság tanuiról:

„A Te erődben mennek, a Te nevedben beszélnek,
Igéreted hatalmában vonúlnak,
És a csata alatt a győzelmet igényelik,—
Igazságodba vetett bizalmuk az ő vakmerőségük,
Mindenkinek üdvösséget jelentve ki."

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágosítást.

River at Sunrise

Before the city, shining with patches of light,
the river is coming out of its shadows;
and I watch in the early morning
how it catches and clings to the hem of sun.

D. S.

Venus in the Dawn

THE TRADE WINDS held light, with calm seas, as soothing was made towards the higher latitudes of the Magellan Straits. It was fine steaming weather, with skies as clear as a bell. In the morning watch the dawn came creeping over the horizon in a flush of pale green and orange as if an artist had spilled those colors until they had run, one upon the other, into the eastern sky. The sea, which was so gray throughout the night, leaped to life with dazzling iridescence, as if glad to be aroused to greet the coming of the day. . . .

One morning when the weather had turned cold, I snuggled into the folds of my great-coat and, leaning over the weather cloth, peered towards the far horizon on which lay a heavy bank of leaden cloud. The Republic of Argentina was close at hand. . . .

Suddenly, out of the tail of my eye, I saw a silver disc. I straightened my back and turned towards the east. Venus was coming out of the sea, distorted to enormous size by refraction, and sending forth bright ribbons of silver against the pale colors of the sky as she came.—From "Half Deck," by CAPT. GEORGE H. GRANT. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Look Who's Worried ..... *By R. D.*

There are things happening in this country which aren't related to the war and they shouldn't be pushed entirely into the background.

One of these things is the way the liquor industry is getting worried—not about the war or even the possibility of wartime prohibition, but about the growth of dry sentiment throughout the United States.

The dry organizations are advancing no extravagant claims, creating no big headlines. They are not talking about the return of the Eighteenth Amendment or its near equivalent and no such development is probable in the visible future.

But the trade publications of the liquor industry can be counted on to be quick to recognize the substance and seriousness of the dry trend and they are patently uneasy about it. That is, perhaps, the strongest confirmation one could get that an important proportion of the American people is freeing itself from an indifference on which the drink trade has been relying.

Resort to Accusation

It is characteristic that the liquor publications are not meeting these signs of renewed dry strength with any head-on defense. They are oblique and shrewd. They give moderation a slight patronizing pat on the head occasionally. They keep up their heavy schedule of advertising.

But when it comes to dealing with the resurgent dry organizations, their present technique is to splash them with the accusation of disloyalty. It isn't carrying the deduction very far to say that they are seeking to brand the dry leaders as agents of the Axis. The drys are accused of endangering the war effort by suggesting that further restrictions on the licensed liquor traffic would be beneficial to the nation. This, the wets blandly declare, is calculated to create disunity.

And if that is one way for the liquor industry to defend its position, it is hardly evidence of strength.

In fact: it is the drys who, without any great pressure or any great publicity, have been showing the strength—an almost unexpected strength—and this is the best reason which can be offered to explain the lengths to which the liquor people are going to undermine it.

There are two particularly clear evidences of this trend. The most important is the fact that in city after city, county after county and state after state the liquor trade lost ground during the last 12 months wherever dry sentiment had the opportunity to make itself felt at the polls.

And it did have a considerable opportunity to make itself felt. There were approximately 950 local option elections held last year and of these the drys won 650, or better than two to one. In all there have been about 13,000 local option elections since 1933 and the temperance forces have been successful in more than 8,000 of them.

Second: the Gallup Poll has recently added confirmatory evidence. Its conclusion is that "national prohibition sentiment shows a sharp upward trend today." It found that the eight-year index of dry sentiment showed a four-point rise over a year ago, that 36 per cent of the country would vote today in favor of return of the Eighteenth Amendment. Perhaps even more significant, it found that in answer to the question, "Do you think it would be better for young people if we had national prohibition again?" 45 per cent of the American people give an unqualified yes.

Repeal Arguments Refuted

In the judgment of Washington observers this evidence does not point to any successful effort being made in the near future to return to national prohibition. But it does show that the foundation is again being laid much as it was more than a quarter of a century ago.

Dry sentiment is again becoming effective in many sections of the country not because the prohibition era was by any means Utopian or spotless, but because the repeal of prohibition is beginning to reveal its real colors, is beginning to show that it was a victory for liquor, not a victory for temperance which the repealists so blandly persuaded the country to believe.

Drinking is going up. Saloons are going up. Accidents due to intoxication are going up. Poverty from liquor is going up. Alcoholism is going up. It is not a pretty picture, but it is the picture of what repeal has been doing to the nation during the past decade and it is just beginning to reach public consciousness.

The Country Speaks: California

Product of the Melting Pot ..... *By Nate White*

Here in California, now accentuated by war migration, we find the product of the great American melting pot: the thoroughly merged and composite American. The State is still one of the most interesting studies in sociological phenomena of modern times. It is a melting pot within a melting pot. Here the American stew has reached its peak flavor.

Although Ellis Island was the funnel through which the countries of Europe fed citizens to the great sprawling republic in the New World, its human material was unamalgamated. Its material supplied the raw human resources of the nation, but the quantities and the qualities were largely untested.

Today on the West Coast, especially in California, is afforded an opportunity to study the composite effect of the melting. Here the great migrant flood which began many years ago in Europe has perforce been stemmed. Through many generations that flood crept inexorably westward, picking up the flavor of the Appalachians, the Delta, the prairies, and the Ozarks. It was toughened by the Rockies. It was seasoned by Great Salt Lake and the desert's alkali. At last on the Coast, with the last frontier behind, the European accents and cultures dropped or merged, the peasant and noble backgrounds forged, the all-American product emerged.

War has accented this sociological development. In December, 1941, and January, 1942, the two months immediately following the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor, 1,000,000 persons moved to the West Coast—California, Oregon, and Washington. For essential military reasons a breakdown of a survey, conducted by William H. Moulthrop, Manager of California Parlor Car Tours, is unwise, but it shows that much of this migration reached the end of the trek in California.

One may hear any accent in California, the cracking r-r-r of Cape Cod to the soft-spoken vowels from Virginia. He may hear the flat, nasal voice of some prairie dweller, the sharecropper drawl of Arkansas, and the ranch accent of Texas. He may long search for a native son or daughter of California. Yet the State has a way of amalgamating its new citizens. More essentially they represent composites of all America.

Here today this composite American is finding the ultimate of that emancipation which the New World promised many years ago to his European forebears. He can live well. In Los Angeles, he earns an average of $40 a week in industrial plants. In San Francisco, he earns a weekly average of $43. Throughout all California the factory worker averages $40.37 a week, according to official figures from the State Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement.

With 482,000 Californians engaged in war industries alone, a gain of 48 per cent over a year ago, the picture of what is happening to the composite American on the West Coast becomes clear. He is swinging from his agricultural and white-collar background to industry. At a rate of 12,000 a month, so some agencies estimate, he and his like are joining the State's factory workers. More money than he ever before knew existed for him is flowing his way. It may be taxed away. It may be expended as costs of living increase. Even so, the composite American is finding on the western shore a flavor of living altogether new to him.

To Change the Subject:

We Don't Dare Go Out in Public Any More ..... *By R. H. M.*

I've become a war victim. I've been Pearl Harbor-ed. You'd think after four months of constant warning I'd have been prepared against surprises. But I wasn't. I wasn't on my toes—at least, something wasn't on my toes.

In a way, a Greek was responsible for my humiliation. I know they are our allies, and very good allies. This one was even named Themistocles and if anyone ever knew how to protect folks it was old Themistocles. But young "Them" let me down.

He is a very bright, attractive youth and has a shoe repair shop on Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. I go in there now and then for a shine. Other people go in, too, I discovered. Even Mrs. Jones.

She and Mr. Jones are our neighbors and we have a hard time keeping up with them. In fact, we simply can't keep up. For example, she carries on more defense activity than we do. We join everything we hear about and bandage practically everybody we see, but she's always telling us of some new service or title. Also, she gets the radio flashes before we do and never loses a chance to phone them over. And she knows oceans of secret war news of which we haven't the slightest inkling. We don't even know where the Queen Mary is.

Her Darning Is Like Embroidery

On only two or three things are we ahead of Mrs. Jones. For example, she has never received a letter from Mrs. Roosevelt. We would have, if we had written to her. Also Mrs. Jones never pronounces Herzegovina right; we could, if we could ever think up an occasion to use the word. Also, she's worried about her right front tire; we aren't. We have no car.

The crown of Mrs. Jones's superiority over us is in darning socks. There she is a genius—in other matters merely a phenomenon. I think her grandma must have been Swiss or Austrian. They darn socks that way. Mrs. Jones doesn't darn, she weaves. She turns a hole into a thing of beauty and wonder. It's like embroidery.

In that field we have no pretensions. When Mrs. J. comes over to visit and brings her darning bag, we don't even get ours out. However, in secret we do darn our hose. That is a point of great family pride. We keep all the holes stopped up. Every morning there is a sock inspection at our house, and I'm not allowed to leave until everything is in perfect order. Though plain people, you see, we are very respectable.

As bright-eyed Themistocles with the sable hair was shining my shoe nearest the door, he said, "You need a new string."

"O. K.," I answered. "I guess I'd better take your shoe off," he suggested; "it's easier that way."

"Whoop!" I cautioned, "whoop!" You see I had to recall whether I was wearing an altogether unaesthetically darned sock. Then I joyfully recollected it was brand new, donned that morning for the first time, so I said, "All right."

But, apparently, it was of ersatz material. The war seems to have taken the bottom right out of socks. For when I looked down at my shapely foot, there was my big toe grinning brazenly up at me. That little pig had gotten out and gone to town. It seemed to recall faraway barefoot days in Kansas.

Just then Mrs. Brownwell came in. She's an elderly Back Bay lady of much distinction whom I had met at the "Community House for New Americans."

Enter the Harvard Professor

She's very active there, has taken a special interest in Greeks, and seemed to consider Themistocles her charge. They had a long, long chat as I sat there in distress. The warmth of her conversation with the young shoe merchant was excelled only by the frigidity with which she greeted his embarrassed customer.

She had barely left when a Harvard professor entered. Themistocles was also his friend. That shop seemed to have become a club of celebrities. This Charles River scholar was not a professor of Greek at all, but of self-igniting motors. And that surely has no connection with Greece. But there he was. Harvard has 1,281 or so professors and I know only four, of which this was one. I had even been in his home. I had spoken very little at that time, but in that little had tried to soften my "A's" and eliminate my "R's" in a way to make a civilized impression. I imagined I was about to enter the "upper class."

But now all that was blasted. Here I was caught with an exposed toe. I tried to hide behind a Saturday Evening Post—I had reached that extremity—but it was too late. "Good day," the professor said. "Spring's here, isn't it?" Why did he say that? Of course spring is here. It is April. But was he alluding to the fact that April is the month when boys in my Smith County Kansas go barefoot?

He left eventually. I don't suppose he could have talked all the rest of the day even with Socrates, much less with Themistocles.

I was glad when he left. At least, I thought I was. I had forgotten the Greek proverb, "Stay, misfortune, that a greater misfortune may not come!" That means, "Stay, Professor, that Mrs. Jones may not come." But he didn't and she did.

Nothing ever escapes her, least of all toes. Conversation came hard. Finally she said in a caustic tone, "The war keeps us women awfully busy, doesn't it?"

"What's worse, material now is awfully poor. Nothing lasts more than an hour or two," I said, in defense of our family honor.

"Yes," she commented, "I suppose our right front tire will wear through, too, but that's Leon Henderson's fault."

Plainly I couldn't bring Mr. Henderson to my rescue. Or anybody else. There are only 9,847 authentic celebrities in Boston, so eventually Themistocles got around to shine my shoe. But he didn't get it bright enough to chase away my gloom.

French Guiana Weak Link in Hemisphere Defense

Vichy France possession stands next to America's richest source of aluminum ore.

Americans at War
Thirty-first of 48 Articles

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAYENNE, French Guiana—In 10 minutes a fast bomber could fly from numerous points in this Vichy-ruled colony to Moengo, the most highly developed of neighboring Surinam's bauxite mines.

The United States relies on these mines for aluminum to build four out of every five planes being rushed from assembly lines into Allied air fleets.

The question is, are the bombers there with fields and gasoline and bombs?

No foreign plane, at least no American plane, is permitted to fly over French Guiana beyond the limited entry provided for Pan American Airways on its regular commercial service to Cayenne. Approaching this capital, which lies 110 miles along the coast below Surinam, our Clipper had to stay offshore. The Captain turned in only when Devil's Island had been passed to seaward, and the river led in to Cayenne.

Regarding secret Nazi airfields, there are conflicting reports. It is entirely possible that runways have been cleared in the jungle; that planes have been flown in secretly; and that river barges have crept inland laden with gasoline, bombs, and essential repair facilities during recent years. Yet in this terrain the job would be hard.

Certainly the Nazis would be changing their ways if they had neglected such an opportunity to fulfill the chief tenet of their classic strategist, von Schlieffen, who advocated striking "at the pith" of an adversary's power. The Japanese combined surprise and duplicity with this technique in their blow at Pearl Harbor.

There is no pithier pith at the moment than the bauxite mines of Surinam. Any serious disruption of their output would force the United States to turn to British Guiana, already taxed to supply bauxite for the RAF, or to dig in heavily on its own limited reserves of high-grade bauxite in Arkansas. Those reserves, according to the Bureau of Mines in Washington, might cover three years of maximum drain, but no more. Low-grade reserves also are not extensive in the United States for economical production.

Aluminum Is Air Power

Aluminum at present spells air power, although some other materials are likely to change this monopoly as time goes on.

Air power, while not alone able to decide this war, is conceded to be the coming factor in battles by land and by sea. In the broad reaches of the Pacific, with most bases for naval vessels already in Japanese hands except for Pearl Harbor, Australia, and other Allied outposts, planes winged with bauxite from Surinam may prove to be the margin of Allied victory.

Flying down this Guiana coast with such thoughts borne in by events, you seek to probe into the mysteries of French Guiana. There it lies, ruled by Vichy. No one seems to be sure about what is going on beneath the surface appearance of weakness and abject poverty.

Inside the colony you would have to be a Scotland Yarder to ferret out details of any Nazi plots that exist. Whatever is being done, if anything, remains hidden in an atmosphere as murky and suspicion-laden as that of some novel written about this notorious prison colony.

Vichy's own frustrations and devious compromises reach across the sea into this colony with its stifling air so unfamiliar in the free Americas.

The contrast after coming out of Surinam is sharp and unpleasant in the extreme. People who have been compelled by their work to remain in French Guiana leave it literally taking great gulps of free air, and delighted to see so simple a sign of normal activity as a streetcar.

Cayenne probably comes as close to being a ghost city while still populated, as any other outside the immediate theater of war. The harbor is nearly deserted and motionless except for a few listless boatmen on small craft, and one or two diminutive boats that show little evidence of activity.

At rare intervals a boat puts in from Brazil or from Surinam. Brazilian sail boats bring in meat, some of them reportedly taking the incredible time of eight weeks to coast up from Belém at the mouth of the Amazon. The cattle arrive in poor shape. Some do not survive the voyage.

An Impoverished City

Flying out over the city I saw just one automobile moving. Not more than a half dozen stood at curbsides in the entire city. On a point of land elbowing into the river, Cayenne is laid open in miniature below the plane, every street visible. A few bicycles and pedestrians moved in mid-afternoon. No trucks, no horsedrawn drays, no visible signs of industrial or business activity, broke the impression of suspended animation.

There is almost no gasoline or other modern fuel. Lights are shut off in midevening, not as a blackout, but simply because power must be conserved.

This is the picture of Cayenne today, confirmed to me back over some time by several people who had either lived there or passed through.

There are two distinct but inseparable aspects of the French Guiana problem, resembling, with differences, the case of Vichy France. The need for relief is pitiful. Food and essential materials of all kinds cannot come from Europe now. And the flow of relief from America is naturally conditioned by the political attitude of the colony's administrators. The Americas do not intend to unload gasoline in Cayenne that may soon be powering bombers over Moengo.

Now that shipping along the American coasts is subject to unrestrained attacks by submarines of the Triple Axis, prospects of relief for French Guiana are even slimmer than they were.

Before the latest suspicion that Nazi submarines might be secretly using bases in Martinique or other French colonies in this hemisphere, the United States appeared willing to extend relief in exchange for assurances of non-complicity in Axis designs. Washington tried to hold open to French Guiana and Martinique, both ruled by Admiral Georges Robert, who lives in Martinique, the possibility of a gradual and reasonably safe break with pro-Nazis among his advisers.

Admiral Robert seems to be continuing his policy of following the Vichy line, which veers increasingly and uncomfortably closer to Axis aims at sea. Strains are accordingly multiplying around the agreement he reached some months ago with the United States. It provided minimum guarantees on both sides.

Washington's Attitude

Simply put, Washington has been, and possibly still is, willing to keep the French colonies from starving, in return for evidences that the Nazis are not being given a free hand.

Some members of the armed forces, and many observers, favor stronger measures. Under the Havana and Rio accords, the colonies could be taken over instantly by any American country, or group of countries, that decided a menace had arisen to the security of the hemisphere. The absence of such action would seem to indicate that Washington and the other capitals immediately concerned believe there is no menace in the French colonies that could not be dealt with, short of occupation, at this time.

Brazil occupies a position of special importance in connection with French Guiana. Surrounding the colony on three sides, Brazil has been a major source of food.

As Brazilian policy now is set on a course of active collaboration in hemisphere defense, the prospect of pro-Nazis in French Guiana grows dimmer. Brazil cannot be expected to nourish a nest of Nazi saboteurs in the midst of a tremendous joint defense effort along this strategic coast.

Food can be a persuasive diplomatic argument, so the hand of Allied sympathizers among the French in Guiana could be mightily strengthened. Provided the pro-Nazi element is eliminated, or at least rendered harmless, the colony would no doubt be able to obtain steady relief, increasing as the political situation was clarified. That, at any rate, is the indicated set of alternatives as seen on the ground.

Frenchmen here are still bewildered and confused, not yet able to shake off the memory of defeat or to rise with the indomitable courage of their glorious years. They are proud, and either remain silent or seek to put a face on the colony's dismal condition. A clean-shaven, square-jawed young Frenchman, talking to me, only gradually let slip details about actual shortages of meat, fish, and other supplies.

Among the 24,000 population, a large proportion are convicts or former convicts, condemned to perpetual exile even after their terms have been served. Popular feeling is said by those who know it well to lean strongly to the Allied side, although there is some division and little tendency to risk official penalties.

Of French Guiana it can be said that so far no overt act is known to have sprung from its soil to imperil the Allied war effort. With United States Army troops and Netherlands troops standing guard next door, and with Brazil surrounding the other borders, the colony's immediate future would appear to depend on action by the Governments of those powers.

© William Lavarie from Gendreau

In the Guianas: Kaieteur Falls Deep in the Jungle

The height of this almost inaccessible fall, which is in the British section of the Guianas, is approximately five times that of Niagara.

By a Staff Artist

Spring Is in the Air

In Latin America

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON — There is accumulating evidence that Adolf Hitler is trying to bludgeon the South American republics into bringing him food and war materials.

Part of this evidence is the sinking of Brazilian, Chilean, and Uruguayan merchant ships by Nazi submarines. The rest is in two apparently unrelated bits of news from Spain and Argentina.

The Spanish news is the signing by Spain and Argentina of a $40,000,000 barter trade agreement involving a ship line and an airline across the South Atlantic. The Argentine news, brought to Washington by an accredited Buenos Aires diplomat, is that Vichy France has been pressing Argentina to use four war-interned French cargo ships for trade between Argentina and North Africa.

The Germans know that South American countries must export to live. The war cut normal exports to Europe. Only the war demands of the United States remain as a market. If the submarines can make that route sufficiently dangerous, shipping will have to stop entirely or swing to some other point where it will be safe.

The Latin republics cannot use their own boats to ship to Germany because they have agreed to sever all commercial relations with the Axis. But there are Axis ships interned in South American harbors. If they could be sent to parts of Europe or Africa not openly controlled by Germany but ideologically or militarily subject to Germany, the Germans could devise ways of obtaining the cargo.

If it became apparent that shipping was being diverted to Germany through France or Spain, it would be necessary for the United States to intervene. That could be expected to cause friction between the United States and Argentina. Such friction is precisely what the Germans hope for.

Braves and Red Sox En Route From South—Boston Olympics Close Year Tonight

Annual City Series Scheduled This Week End

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To those who still have the time and inclination for big league baseball, this is an eventful week. For on Saturday and Sunday the remodeled Braves and Red Sox will play their annual city series as a prelude to the approaching 1942 major season, and Boston fans get their first opportunity to cheer new heroes and old favorites in action.

The Braves' caravan is scheduled to roll out of Jacksonville early Wednesday evening and reach Back Bay approximately 24 hours later. They will put up at the Hotel Sheraton. If the Red Sox are able to keep their date at Newark with the Bears, they will come into town late the same night.

Opener at Braves

For the benefit of those interested in buying tickets in advance, the Saturday exhibition will be played at Braves Field. As usual, the Sunday scene shifts to Fenway Park. Favorable weather should bring out good crowds to both engagements.

One who has been touring the Grapefruit League for the past six weeks comes home feeling that although the Braves may not challenge the first division half of the National League and the Red Sox may not be able to catch the flying Yankees, Boston will get its money's worth whenever it pays its way into Braves Field and Fenway. Spring changes appear to have strengthened both clubs—changes which could make either the surprise of its league before the middle of July.

Sox Have Power

The Sox still have their power. Jimmy Foxx, Bobby Doerr, Ted Williams, Lou Finney, Jim Tabor and Dom Di Maggio are still walking up to the plate with bats in their hands. Manager Joe Cronin was forced to the bench by a great looking youngster named Johnny Pesky, who can hit, run and field. Tony Lupien, the Harvard graduate, may chase Foxx away from first base before long.

Johnny Pesky

With apologies to Cronin, it must be said that the Sox are now much stronger defensively around the middle of the infield. Pesky has taken care of that. He and Doerr work together like a well-oiled machine. Cronin's punch may be missed, but we feel that the improvement on defense will make up for this. Too, the Skipper can fill in at short, third or pinch hit and be an asset to the club.

Pitching All Right

Despite the loss of such promising youngsters as Earl Johnson and Mickey Harris, the Sox pitching is going to be all right. In fact, it will be better than all right. It could be one of the best staffs in the American League. Cronin will probably start the season with Joe Dobson, Dick Newsome, Yank Terry, Charley Wagner and Ken Chase on the front line, with Lefty Judd, Mike Ryba, Bill Butland and Mace Brown in the bull pen. Terry looks like a sure winner. He had a more flattering record on the Pacific Coast than Newsome, who won 19 games in '41.

If the club should lose Frank Pytlak, Cronin would need another catcher. Frankie is 1-A in the draft and may be called at any time. Bill Conroy, the Oakland rookie, is being retained. He is a big fellow and can hit a long ball to left field, where it will do a lot of good at Fenway. But Pytlak's departure would still force a trade or purchase.

Late Reporting

No team looked weaker in Florida than the Braves. They have been pushed around daily in the Grapefruit League. But Bob Quinn and Casey Stengel see now that reporting late for training was a mistake. The other clubs were far ahead of them in condition. Because of this, the boys fell into a slump that they are still fighting to shake. To catch up on condition, Stengel worked hard in the morning, and they had little left for the afternoon game.

However, in Ernie Lombardi, Nanny Fernandez, Clyde Kluttz, Paul Waner, Frank Demaree and Tommy Holmes, the Braves have six men who are certain to bring far more punch than the '41 outfit could muster. Kluttz is a coming star. No doubt about it. He has everything—a good eye at the plate, a level head behind it and a good arm. Fernandez has had all sorts of trouble on those southern infields, but is becoming more settled every day. He can hit. Holmes is a capable youngster, fair in most any department you can name.

Stengel's big "if" is his pitching. If he gets the sort he hopes for, the Braves will win. Tobin, Salvo, Errickson and Johnson are the men he would like to start. Earley too. Johnny Sain, the Nashville rookie, looks like a prize addition. But you can see them all and judge for yourself this week end.

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A cream — not a grease. Tube or jar.

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Has a refreshing, cooling tingle.

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Wilts the toughest whiskers in double-quick time.

MENNEN

Favored Stars Advance Easily In Augusta Golf

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 6 (AP)—Not a favorite fell by the wayside yesterday as medalist Georgia Tainter, of Fargo, N. D., led the field into the second round of the 12th Forest Hills Augusta women's invitational golf tournament.

In launching the match play Miss Tainter breezed home with a 6-5 conquest of Mrs. Robert Monsted, New Orleans, La. Her quarter-final opponent today was Mrs. Charles Harbaugh, of Cleveland, who defeated Mrs. Walker Nixon, of Augusta, 5 and 4.

Defending champion Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta overwhelmed Mrs. Pearl Swasey, of Portland, Maine, 9 and 8 and advanced to meet Mary Jane Garman, of Sarasota, Fla. Miss Garman advanced at the expense of Myrtis McKenzie, of Augusta, 9 and 7.

What shapes up as the bitterest of the quarter-final skirmishes featured Louise Suggs, of Lithia Springs, Ga., against Eileen Stulb, Augusta. Miss Suggs kept in the running with a 6-4 route of Mrs T. E. Nolan, of New Castle, Pa., while Miss Stulb coasted to an 8-6 triumph over Mrs. O. B. Keeler, of Atlanta.

Rounding out first division firing, Jane Crum of Orangeburg, S. C., trounced Mrs. Ros Lombard, Augusta, 9 and 8. Her next opponent was Jeane Cline, of Bloomington, Ill., who held a bye.

American League Championship Is Won by Capitals

INDIANAPOLIS, April 6 (AP)—The Calder Cup, emblematic of the American Hockey League championship, was the prized possession today of the Indianapolis Capitals.

The league championship came to the Capitals for the first time last night when they skated off the Coliseum rink with an 8-to-3 victory over the Hershey Bears. A home town crowd of 8,000 at the fifth and last game of the final play-offs didn't have much to be concerned about as the Caps never were on the short end of the score.

The title came to the Caps, however, the hard way. They fought Springfield in five games in the first round to gain the final and then played out the string with the Bears before deciding the issue.

Jack Keating and Les Douglas were the Caps' shock troopers in the play-off drive and became coholders of a new scoring record for the final series. Each collected enough goals and assists for 17 points, besting the old mark of 12 points made by Billy Taylor of Pittsburgh in the 1940 series.

The Caps took command in the first period last night, scoring three goals in 51 seconds. Keating got the first one at 8:33, John Ross poked in another at 9:00, and Joe Fisher tallied the third 24 seconds later. Wally Wilson scored for Hershey before the period ended but Indianapolis scored three more times in the middle period and once in the third before the Bears connected again.

The Bears tried hard to catch up but their offensive drive netted only two goals in the last 20 minutes.

Robbins Wins

Charley Robbins, Jr., of Manchester, Conn., Saturday won the 11th annual Presentation Club 10-mile road race by defeating a strong field by more than a quarter of a mile. Second place went to Joe Morgan of the Norfolk Y. M. A. Johnny Coleman of the B. A. A., winner of the 20-mile North Medford race two weeks, ago, covered the race through Brighton and Newton in the fastest time, running from scratch and turning in a clocking of 56:14. Both Robbins and Morgan had three-minute time allowances. Coleman finished third.

Exhibition Baseball

Results April 5

By the Associated Press

Cincinnati (N) 2, Boston (A) 1.
New York (A) 11, Nashville (SA) 6.
Washington (A) 7, Philadelphia (N) 1.
St. Louis (A) 2, Boston (N) 1.
Brooklyn (N) 4, Atlanta (SA) 3.
Detroit (A) 8, St. Louis (N) 7.
New York (N) 9, Memphis (SA) 7.
Chicago (A) 9, Chicago (N) 2.
Pittsburgh (N) 15, Philadelphia (A) 10.
Little Rock (SA) 4, Cleveland (A) 3.

Results April 4

Brooklyn (N) 8, Atlanta (SA) 3.
New York (A) 10, Nashville (SA) 1.
New York (N) 7, Memphis (SA) 4.
St. Louis (N) 2, Detroit (A) 1.
St. Louis (A) 6, Boston (N) 1.
Cleveland (A) 12, Shreveport (TL) 10.
Boston (A) 18, Cincinnati (N) 4.
Washington (A) 1, Philadelphia (N) 0.
Pittsburgh (N) 3, Philadelphia (A) 2.
Chicago (A) 3, Chicago (N) 0.

'Diver Bomber' —By Pap'

KURTZ BEAT THE JAPS IN THE OLYMPIC DIVING TESTS and HE IS BEATING THEM TODAY WITH A DIVE BOMBER ... HE HAS BEEN AWARDED THREE FLYING CROSSES AND A SILVER STAR FOR HIS DARING and COURAGE IN BATTLE
HE PLACED THIRD IN THE 1932 OLYMPIC HIGH DIVING CHAMPIONSHIP
and HELD THE PACIFIC COAST PLATFORM DIVING TITLE
I'LL COME BACK FIRST CLASS IF I WIN THE CHAMPIONSHIP !!
HE ONCE STOWED AWAY ABOARD A SHIP TO HONOLULU TO COMPETE IN A DIVING MEET
Capt FRANK KURTZ
PAP

Wide World Features

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Work for the Commissioner

A matter has come up in the Grapefruit League which is hurting baseball and therefore demands the attention of Commissioner K. M. Landis. It may be a little late to do something about it this spring, but you can be sure that the iron-fisted Judge will take action before the start of another training tour.

We refer to the constantly growing practice of certain clubs of breaking up their squad and playing two and sometimes three games in different cities on the same day. The chief purpose, of course, is added revenue. And, no doubt, it is a worthwhile financial venture.

But while in the process of picking up a few extra dollars from the tourists through the citrus belt, the big leaguers are losing a flock of friends. On top of that, they are not making any new ones. The man who is cheated in Florida is not apt to patronize the team that cheated him when he goes back North.

Two Same Day

It happens like this. Before going into training, a club will arrange a long list of exhibitions with rival big league outfits. Team A, for example, goes to team B and asks for a game on March 25 Team B agrees, naturally supposing that it is scheduling a club of regulars. But later team A approaches team C and also asks for a game on the 25th. At the time neither team B nor team C knows that the other has been signed up for the same afternoon.

Heading South, team B has perhaps 200 or 300 book or season tickets made up for its "home" spring games. The book specifies that these contests are "big league games." Team C does the same thing in another part of Florida. The books are bought up quickly, and the customers' wait anxiously for their looks at the touring major league stars.

Second Team

However, it is obvious that team A's regulars cannot be in two places at the same time. Either it must send a first team to play team B and a second nine to meet team C, or a combination of rookies and regulars must be picked to keep both dates. Usually, though, the first and second team plan is practiced.

Then what happens? The town which gets the second team shouts a protest against the home club. "It says on our ticket that you are playing so-and-so," the customer points out. "We thought we were going to see the same team that played in the last World Series—or approximately the same team. But all we see is a group of minor leaguers. We can see them all summer. We want our money back." They have a perfect right to demand a refund, and they have been taken care of several times this spring. When a club goes so far as to schedule three games on one day the situation becomes even more unmanageable.

Must Tell Truth

There is nothing wrong with scheduling games for your second and third teams. But if it is to be continued, the Commissioner had better make sure that the advertisement and ticket says second team, and does not imply that the regulars are on exhibition. Nobody likes to be cheated, least of all a person who spends his money in search of recreation. Baseball is in no position to lose friends.

You have to give a man like John McGraw credit. When he scheduled an exhibition and promised to send his regulars, the regulars went. And any man who failed to show up, was fined. "Mac" always arranged two tours in later years. But he made it plain that one team was No. 2.

The same trick was pulled many times on barnstorming trips after the regular season. Big league stars were advertised, but few showed up. And the customers paid prices. Landis stepped in, however, and laid down the law to the boys, and today you rarely hear of it. And now it seems the Commissioner's level head is needed again.

Hockey at a Glance

Results April 5

By the Associated Press

American League Play-offs
Indianapolis 8, Hershey 3 (Indianapolis won series, three games to two).

American Association Play-offs
Omaha 6, Kansas City 5 (overtime) (Omaha leads, two games to none).

Results April 4

National League Play-offs
Detroit 3, Toronto 2 (Detroit leads, one game to none).

American League Play-offs
Hershey 3, Indianapolis 2 (series tied at two games each).

American Association Play-offs
Omaha 8, Kansas City 2 (Omaha leads, one game to none).

Eastern Amateur Play-offs
Atlantic City 10 Boston Olympics 7.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

Asheville, N. C. — Ben Hogan won Land of the Sky open golf tournament for third straight year. His 276 total shunted Lawson Little to second place for second consecutive time.

New York—Frederick A. Hall of Toronto was elected president of newly organized Ski Union of the Americas. Next meeting to be held in South America city during 1944.

New Haven, Conn.—Yale University won national A. A. U. indoor swim title for first time with 59 points with Mercersburg, Pa., Academy next with seven. Adolph Kiefer broke own world 150-yard backstroke record by 2.2 seconds with time of 1:30.5.

Toronto—Detroit Red Wings defeated Toronto Maple Leafs, 3 to 2, in opening game of best-of-seven final series for world professional hockey championship and historic Stanley Cup.

Philadelphia — Villanova captured national junior A. A. U. indoor track and field championship with 36 points.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Indianapolis defeated Hershey, 8 to 3, in the fifth and final game of the American Hockey League's championship play-off series.

Durham, N. C.—David Freeman won men's singles title for fourth straight time at national badminton tournament, defeating Carl Loveday in finals, 15-8, 15-10. Evelyn Boldrick won women's title.

Cleveland — Helen Perry, national women's backstroke queen, set a new national juniors indoors swimming record in the women's 150-yard individual medley by splashing the distance in one minute 54.8 seconds. The Cleveland mermaid clipped three and a half seconds off the 1:58.3 mark set by Patty Aspinall of Indianapolis in 1940.

Cincinnati—Youthful Dick Miles of New York City upset Jimmy McClure of Indianapolis, former world table tennis champion to win the men's singles event of the Middle States open table tennis tournament. Miles took the title of the two-day, third annual tournament by scores of 21-10 and 23-21.

Sally Green of Indianapolis, national champion, rallied from a slow start to defeat Leah Thall of Columbus 12-21, 21-19, 21-8, 21-17.

Bob Feller Wins With Hutchinson

PORTSMOUTH, Va., April 6 (AP)—With Bob Feller and Freddy Hutchinson, former American League pitching aces, bearing down, the high-powered Norfolk Naval Training Station blanked the Portsmouth Cubs of the Piedmont League 8 to 0 here yesterday before a crowd of 4,500.

The game was played for the benefit of the Navy Relief.

Feller, pitching the first four innings, held the Cubs hitless, walking four and striking out four. Hutchinson, pitching the last four innings, yielded the Cubs only two hits in the ninth.

U. S. A. H. A. Play-Offs

(Final Standing)

Clubs	W	L	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
New York	6	3	13	47	30
Washington	5	4	12	41	36
Johnstown	5	5	10	45	37
Atlantic City	3	6	6	43	47
Boston	1	7	3	30	48

(New York won championship on basis of most goals scored.)

College Baseball

Results April 4
By the Associated Press

Lafayette 12, Lehigh 3.
Colorado State 8, Regis 1
Iowa 14, Luther 1.
Rutgers 2, Wesleyan 1 (10 innings).
Navy 11, Vermont 0.
Pennsylvania 6, Harvard 5.
Manhattan 7, Columbia 3.

College Golf

By the Associated Press
Results April 4
Navy 9, Cornell 0.

Annual Banquet May Write Finis to Amateur Hockey

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is the end of the road for the Boston Olympics tonight when they gather at the Hotel Manger for their usual farewell banquet, and this may mark the final congregation of a Boston Olympic squad for several seasons to come.

Unless the general hockey picture brightens, there will not be any Olympic team next winter, according to Walter Brown, General Manager of the Boston Garden, who organized the sextet and watched it grow from humble beginnings into one of the most popular attractions presented at the North Station arena. Many of the boys are ready to step right into army khaki or navy blue, and it may be impossible to find enough players even if the league should operate.

Memories

If such be the case and the Olympics do mark time for the duration, they will leave behind the memories of what could have been their greatest season in history and the knowledge that the squad that started the campaign last Nov. 14 was the best ever to wear the red-white-and-blue regimentals.

Everything combined to make the Olympics' start a success five months ago. Manager Art Ross of the Bruins had sent Jack McGill, Clare Martin, Lloyd Gronsdal, Jake Wade, and Cy Beigler—all Canadian boys—to Coach Hago Harrington for seasoning. They joined the flashy Boston College pair of Ray Chaisson and Fishy Dumond, the old dependables Ty Andersen and Gerry Desrosiers, and such improved players as Danny Sullivan, Al Baranowski, Al Yourkewicz, Eddie Barry, Johnny Fitzgerald, and Vic Polich.

Could Not Miss

This team could not miss. They began with seven straight victories, won 11 of their first 14 games and 21 of their first 30 to waltz to the Walker Cup for leading the Eastern League over the first half of the schedule. This they won by a full four games. Came the Boardwalk Cup series and they proceeded to win the first four games to widen their lead at the head of the season's standing. But then came the deluge.

The Bruins lost the Krauts, Dit Clapper, and Bill Cowley, and began reaching out for help. To pro contracts went McGill, Martin, Wade, and Gronsdal, leaving a gap in the Olympics that could not be bridged. To the everlasting credit of the club, however, it never stopped trying and that it finished in a top tie with New York and Johnstown is one of hockey's epics of courage. That New York was declared league champion through having scored more goals, 272, to 263 for Boston, and 248 for Johnstown does not detract one whit from their feat.

Cain Was Out

There have been questions asked in certain quarters about the signing of Gronsdal and Wade to pro contracts, especially since Wade never played for the Bruins and Gronsdal appeared little. When these two turned pro, however, it must be remembered that Herb Cain also was out of the line-up through injury, and Ross just had to have players. Wade was sent to Hershey because Ross had pulled Gordie Bruce and Jake Shewchuk up from Cooney Weiland's club, and Cooney too had to have players.

It would be nice to write now that everything worked out perfectly. Unfortunately it did not. The Bruins lost their Stanley Cup. The Olympics lost sure Eastern League and U. S. Amateur Hockey Association championships. And the Bears, who were leading their division in the American League lost out to Indianapolis Capitals for the Calder Cup.

All these happenings are memories now. Some are a bit harder to take than others, but as is usually the case time is mellowing them all. Tonight's banquet board might have been graced with a boat-load of silverware, but that it is not will not detract from the scene. After all, worth more than all the trophies in the world is the satisfaction of a job well done—and the Boston Olympics do have that satisfaction.

Kiefer Curiosity Aroused And Swimming Records Fall

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 6 (AP)—If any swimmer hopes to beat handsome Adolph Kiefer, the greatest back stroke of all time, he better not arouse the Chicagoan's curiosity.

A highly touted University of Michigan freshman, Harold Holiday, innocently did it, and what happened should be a lesson to any future Kiefer challenger.

Getting an idea that Holiday might be a serious threat to his long reign as the dorsal champion, the 1936 Olympic and meet titleholder climaxed Saturday's closing sessions of the three-day national A. A. U. championships by twice smashing his own world record over the 150-yard distance, the second time with a sensational 1:30.5 effort, more than two seconds better than his 1936 standard.

Quite a Curiosity

Several hours earlier, the 23-year-old veteran of 21 AAU title triumphs had slashed three-tenths of a second off his 1:32.7 and hardly anybody expected another titanic performance from him; that is, anybody but Kiefer, himself, who it seems has quite a curiosity.

Even before the championships, he had been anxious to learn something about Holiday, a great schoolboy star at Mercersburg Academy last year, but couldn't get very far. When Kiefer learned that Coach Matt Mann thought so much of Holiday that he was entering him as powerful Michigan's sole representative in the meet, the champion could hardly contain himself.

"It's a Secret"

So it was with a great deal of curiosity that Kiefer asked Holiday about his time trials when they finally met, only to be told by the Wolverine cub that, "It's a secret."

Kiefer, masking his feelings, smiled and drawled, "Yup, and it'll be a secret after the final is over." It wasn't quite, for the husky darkhorse from Ann Arbor really is good. He trailed the champion by four yards in 1:33.2, not bad at all.

So good was Kiefer's feat that it overshadowed a stunning 51 seconds, 100-yard sprint by Bill Prew of Detroit, an aviation cadet on a furlough, which equalled the world's record held by Johnny Weissmuller and Peter Fick, and virtually everything else in this spectacular meet.

Other Highlights

Other highlights, briefly, included mighty Yale's winning the team title with 59 points in which none of the 30 other odd squads were even close; the crowning of 10 new champions; doubles by Kiefer and Kiyoshi Nakama, Ohio State freshman from Hawaii, and the smashing of various records in six of the nine races including a couple of relays.

The winners:

100-Yard Freestyle—Bill Prew, Detroit A. C., 0:51 (ties world record).
220-Yard Freestyle—Alan Ford, Mercersburg, Pa., Academy, 2:09.3 (meet record).
440-Yard Freestyle — Kiyoshi Nakama, Ohio State freshman, 4:42.4 (meet record).
1500-Meter Freestyle — Kiyoshi Nakama, Ohio State freshman, 19:35.4 (meet record).
*150-Yard Back Stroke—Adolph Kiefer, Unattached, Chicago, 1:30.5 (world record).
220-Yard Breast Stroke—Jim Counsilman, Ohio State freshman, 2:39.4.
*300-Yard Individual Medley — Adolph Kiefer, Unattached, Chicago, 3:28.2 (meet record).
300-Yard Medley Relay—Yale, 3:36.
400-Yard Relay—Yale, 3:28.6.
One-Meter Dive—Jim Cook, Yale.
Three-Meter Dive—Miller Anderson, Ohio State freshman.
Team—Yale.
*Retained title.
Yale, 59 points; Mercersburg Academy, 7; Princeton, 6; Mass. State, 6; Detroit A. C., 5; Ohio State 3; York (Pa.) Y, 3; Dallas A. C. 2; St. George Dragon Club 3; Occidental, 3; U. S. Coast Guard, 1.

Still No Crowd

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 6 (AP)—"Now, if they'd only get a winning team, they'd draw a crowd!"

That's what Bill Tobin thought, too. Bill is President of the Chicago Black Hawks, the team which owns the Kansas City American Hockey Association club.

The Black Hawks made their farm over from a sorry loser to one that won 18 of its last 19 games.

But, commented Tobin sadly, unless they find some other formula that really will draw customers, Kansas City may be without a professional hockey team next year.

College Lacrosse

Results April 4
By the Associated Press

Army 19, Dartmouth 6.
Johns Hopkins 18, Penn State 6.
Lehigh 16, Stevens Tech 8.
Navy 17, Harvard 4.
Penn 9, Drexel 5.
Princeton 18, Montclair 1.
Rutgers 13, Lafayette 3.

College Sailing

Results April 4
By the Associated Press
Navy 24, Yale 20½.

Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the April 11 Issue

PROPAGANDA IN OUR NEWS
By Sidney A. Froifeld
Discussion of the effect of the German propaganda machine upon the American and other foreign press.

PANAMA: HUB OF ALLIED SEA MOVEMENTS
By Norman J. Padelford
The strategic significance of the Panama Canal, which has become more vital than ever before to save time and distance.

RESCUE IN THE CHANNEL
By John Allen May
First hand account of Britain's "Air-Sea" rescue service, one of the newest, and not the least remarkable, aspects of war.

UNCLE SAM'S PRETTIEST BATTALION
By Marjorie Barstow Greenbie
Washington army camps and visiting sailors are basking in the smiles of the country's most personable young women, who, under the banners of the Woman's Battalion, are entertaining and amusing service men in the capital.

GREENLAND ON THE ALERT
By Naomi Jackson
A visitor to Greenland writes of the life and activity of this peaceful land whose people are stretching out their hands in friendship and mutual assistance to America.

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Art Exhibitions in Boston—News of Concerts, Plays, and Films

English Prints and Porcelains On View at the Public Library

By Dorothy Adlow

During April there will be on exhibition at the Boston Public Library mezzotints and stipple engravings from the Albert H. Wiggin Collection. Included are "The Cries of London" by Francis Wheatley and a group of porcelain figures by Gwendolyn Parnell made from the famous Wheatley portraits.

The mezzotint attained its supreme achievement in the last decades of the eighteenth century when it became an auxiliary to the fine art of personal portraiture. The grace and decorum of that exquisite era of studied beauty and mannered elegance was recorded in the velvety depths of mezzotint engravings. Prints were made after portraits of the masters, Reynolds, Gainsborough and Romney. The mezzotint approximates the painted original closer than any print medium for it is executed through the play of lighted and shaded areas. The rich darkness is achieved through a background that has been roughened with a "rocker" and then scraped away for the lighted areas.

There are mezzotints at the Public Library by the performers of first rank such as John Raphael Smith, John Jones, John Dixon, whose "Rembrandt's Framemaker" is included in this exhibition. Charles Turner, and Samuel W. Reynolds. This is an art which characterizes an era and is to be understood in terms of that era. It relates to personalities, fashion, wealth, and position. It is a purely chiaroscuro imageny, polishing and refining surfaces to gain more realism and truer textural likeness.

It is interesting to find the British pictorial gift divide in prints as it does in paintings between fashion portrature and genre. The gift for narrative was manifest in Hogarth. The British were observant and witty and they recorded in pictures as they did in prose their observation of the daily scene as quaint, amusing, boisterous, or ironical. "The Cries of London" engraved after Francis Wheatley chronicle entertainingly the seasonal hawkers of London who peddled their wares on the streets. They are stipple engravings colored and executed in a single printing. This was a process of etching with graded tones dotted in.

The "Cries" show the hawkers singing out "Fresh Gathered Peas, Young Hastings," "Hot Spice Gingerbread Smoaking Hot," "New Mackerel, New Mackerel," "Knives, Scissors and Razors to Grind," "Old Chairs to Mend," "Do You Want Any Matches?" "Sweet China Oranges," "Strawberries, Scarlet Strawberries," and "Two Bunches a Penny, Primroses, Two Bunches a Penny." In the stipple engravings, busy housewives are seen bargaining for the produce, the children and dogs follow, the atmosphere is full of the bustle of city streets. The prints are entertaining and informing; they make us long a little for those native forms of self-expression, the song and verse and lore that were a counterpart of daily life and that have disappeared in our modern, matter-of-fact world.

The set of 13 porcelains made by Gwendolyn Parnell add a note of novelty to the gallery. Inspired by the prints they give fresh expression to the same characters in nicely modeled and delicately tinted figurines. They are modelled individually, not manufactured from molds, and each piece is in itself a modest but beautifully executed bit of sculpture. Gwendolyn Parnell is a contemporary English artist who revives the tradition of figure porcelains of Chelsea.

* * *

Aldro Hibbard at Guild

At the Guild of Boston Artists oils of Aldro T. Hibbard of New England will be on exhibition through April 11.

Long established as a painter of New England, Mr. Hibbard's landscapes are familiar for their decisive characterization of our countryside. In an era when there are many fashions, and viewpoints alter continually about the appropriate method of portraying the outdoors, Mr. Hibbard has persisted and reaffirmed his conviction in his method. He apportions details in a well patterned design, secures the topography on a firm underpinning, and then proceeds to indicate atmosphere and light with impressionistic allusiveness.

Vermont has provided him with the theme that he treats with variations: mountains, valleys, small villages, and farms. Vermont is the delight of the artist, providing him with a range of subjects which are both picturesque and poetic. The painter furnishes us city dwellers with a respite of quiet, detachment, and reflection.

Mr. Hibbard is partial to the winter season, to the expanses of white snow shaped by the rolling country. He is interested in the dull gray light, and occasional outbursts of golden sunshine. He paints the streams winding their arduous way through snow-crusted banks. He depicts the covered bridges, the maple-sugar industry, and the small isolated farms. The pictures impart an unmistakable image of New England as it is known to natives.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, April 7

Open House Concert by the Bacon-Brockman Trio, presented by the Longy School of Music. Longy Schol of Music, One Follen Street, Cambridge, at 8:15. Open to the public without charge.

Friday, April 10

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by the Chorus of the Cecilia Society, trained by Arthur Fiedler. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall, at 2:30.

Saturday, April 11

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by the Chorus of the Cecilia Society, trained by Arthur Fiedler. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall, at 8:15.

Sunday, April 12

One hundred eighth concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club. Paul Fedorowsky, violin; Jean Cauphapé, viola; Georges Laurent, flute; Henry Dickson, violin; Yves Chardon, violoncello, and Leo Litwin, piano. Hotel Vendome, at 3:30.

Song recital by Rand Smith, baritone, assisted by George Reeves, pianist, Jordan Hall, at 3:30.

Verdi's "Requiem" presented by the Handel and Haydn Society. Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor. Soloists: Winifred Heidt, contralto; Mobley Lushanya, soprano; Donald Gage, tenor, and Elywn Carter, baritone. Symphony Hall, at 8:15.

Art Exhibitions

B. Vincent Abbott, Subway Arcade, Little Building—Sketches by John Callan and R. F. Jackson.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by Alexander Crane. Through April 10.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Avenue, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public weekdays, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 5.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of oil paintings by Ray Huntsman. Through April 9.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Paintings by Helen L. Redfern. Through April 11.

The Garland School Art Center, 413 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of water colors by Mrs. Henry M. Channing. April 7-18.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Painters' Workshop group; paintings by Dantan Sawyer. Through April 11.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Aldro T. Hibbard. Through April 11.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Exhibition by eighteen artists from nine states. Through April 21.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Drawings and etchings by Lino S. Lipinsky. C. S. E., S. A. E. Through April 11.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Exhibition of paintings by Louise Chapman, Mary Lehman, Sophia Morrill and Marion Sutcliffe. Through April 18.

Symphony Hall—Exhibition of paintings by John D. Allen. On view during concerts of April 10 and 11, also April 13 and 14.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, 46 Beacon Street—Pencil paintings and drawings by John Pratt Whitman. Through April 10.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Special exhibition: Asiatic Art; including Chinese, Japanese, Persian, Indian paintings, sculpture, ceramics, bronzes, and textiles, of all periods. In honor of the Centenary Meeting of the American Oriental Society.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 10-4; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; closed Mondays. "American Rooms in Miniature," by Mrs. James Ward Thorne (Special Exhibition Galleries). Through June 14.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Phillips Andover Academy, Addison Gallery—Frontier and Civil War Photographs. "Image of Freedom." Through April.

Northampton: Smith College Museum of Art—Thirteenth traveling exhibition of oils by Cleveland artists. Through April 26.

Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Paintings by Allan Davidson. Through April 30.

Winchester: Public Library Gallery—Fifth annual exhibition of art by residents of Winchester sponsored by the Winchester Art Association. Through April 28.

Rhode Island

Providence: Providence Art Club—Exhibition of works by John C. Aldrich, Rose Grinnell and Helen Wilson. Through April 12.

Porcelain Figures at Public Library

Three of Gwendolen Parnell's sculptures designed after the Wheatley portraits, "Cries of London." They bear the following titles, left to right: "Milk Below Maids," "Strawberries, Scarlet Strawberries," and "The Chair Mender."

Civic Symphony Concert

Jordan Hall certainly never held a larger volume of sound within its walls than it accommodated last night, when Joseph Wagner led the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra in the "Pièce Héroique," by Franck-Mouton, making it the finale of his concert for the Benefit of the Community Church. As if, too, the comparatively small auditorium did not have plenty of sonority to take care of with the regular aggregation of strings, woods, brasses, and drums, the big bass tones of the organ were added, Harold Schwab at the pedals.

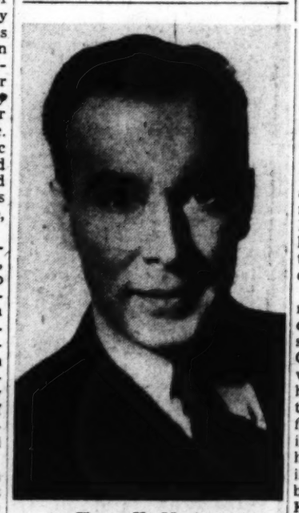
The result was quite a jubilee experience for the company of listeners gathered at the call of the sponsors; and it was almost enough to make them forget that they had heard, earlier in the evening, some interesting music in the regular line of orchestral performance. Of particular artistic value they seemed to regard a couple of items in mid-program, in which Lillian Tratten and Rosa Frutman, pianists took part—Concerto in C minor for two pianos and orchestra, by Bach; and Concerto in D minor for the same combination, by Poulenc. Here they could think of classic and modern in juxtaposition and be completely right; and they could conclude that the pair of soloists were masters of both styles and be, again, at least reasonably right.

The Bach piece, in the three divisions of allegro, adagio, and allegro, perhaps allowed the two women to display their true gifts and capabilities as pianists better than did the Poulenc study, also in practically the same three sorts of divisions; for the Bach orchestra was a mere light group of strings, whereas the Poulenc orchestra was nearly the whole bow, blow, and smite of it, leaving out only such neutralizing influences as harp, tympani, and heavy wind bass.

A thing probably necessary in players of two-piano music is that they accommodate their tone the one to the other so that the effect is of ensemble; and yet a thing desirable from the listener's side is that they manifest some contrast of individuality, so that they appear like a couple of persons in conversation. Whatever the special knack of the matter may be, Mmes. Tratten and Frutman must be acknowledged to have possession of it. They produce the illusion of give and take, of question and reply, and of remark and counter-remark. Then, for another good point, they are contemporary with their composers. They are in the mood of the eighteenth century discussing the old German composer, and they are right up to the present moment of the twentieth exchanging views on the modern French one.

Mr. Wagner constantly develops as an orchestral interpreter. Suppose he proves rather enthusiastically fortissimo when the chance comes, that may be because he finds himself living in heroic days and cannot help saying so.

W. P. T.



Harry K. Morton

In "Blossom Time," coming to the Shubert on Monday, April 20.

'High Kickers'

George Jessel's "High Kickers," which came to the Shubert Saturday evening to begin a road tour after some five months in New York, is a rowdy musical comedy, set against a background of burlesque show business, with a prologue in 1910 and the rest of the action taking place in approximately the present time. Part of the plot is concerned with the arrest of the company during a performance in Chambersville. But objection is not so likely to be found to Sophie Tucker's farcical strip-tease, which brings about this police action, as to off-color lines in the dialogue and songs.

On the production side, the show has been elaborately costumed and has been provided with some entertaining dances devised by Carl Randall. One of the best of them provides an opportunity for Betty Bruce to show her light-footed ability. Miss Bruce also has a skillful way with a song. But more of the music goes to Imogene Carpenter, who has a hand in a secondary romance, and to Miss Tucker, who sings in characteristic style.

Mr. Jessel is on the stage during much of the evening in all sorts of disguises. Around him he has assembled such low comedians as Chaz Chase, an amusing fellow who eats everything that comes to his hand, from paper and matches to flowers; Jack Mann, who can fill his mouth with water and squirt it half way across the stage into a hat; and Sid Stone, who appears in the aisles as a burlesque candy butcher. Chick York and Rose King, better known under their team name of York & King, are to be seen as the mayor of Chambersville and his wife.

Opening Tonight

At the Colonial—"Without Love," Philip Barry's new comedy, presented by the Theater Guild, with Katharine Hepburn and Elliott Nugent heading a cast which includes J. M. Kerrigan, Audrey Christie, Barry Thomson, Donald Briggs, Robert Chisholm, Robert Shayne, and Ellen Morgan. The production was directed by Robert B. Sinclair, and the setting was designed by Robert Edmond Jones. Lawrence Langer and Theresa Helburn supervised the production.

On the Stage

The Cambridge Summer Theater announces a third season at Brattle Hall, Harvard Square, starting on Monday evening, May 11, and running for 18 weeks. This will be almost twice as long as in the past. John Huntington and Lee Falk will be co-producers, and Robert E. Perry will be stage director. There will be a resident company with guest stars.

* * *

"Without Love," Philip Barry's new comedy which comes to the Colonial tonight, is reported to have grossed $50,000 during the fornight which it has just completed in Philadelphia. With business like that, the New York Times hears, the Theater Guild would prefer to keep the show on the road until autumn, but Mr. Barry would like to get it established in New York this spring.

* * *

Victor Moore and William Gaxton are to head a new variety show in New York which will be presented by Clifford C. Fischer and Lee Shubert at the Forty-Fourth Street Theater.

'Major Barbara' as Film

Shaw's prefaces, in the general opinion, are even more amusing than his plays. And his Prologue to the filmed "Major Barbara" undoubtedly is, to many spectators, the most delightful part of the production. The picture was unrolled at the Exeter Theater yesterday for the first time in Boston. It will remain through the week.

Laughter swept yesterday afternoon's audience as the veteran, sitting at his desk in a house 40 minutes' drive from London, and on the air-raid route, chatted to them with characteristic charm and wit. They were especially entertained when he assured them that England would have been delighted to give the United States the eight naval bases for nothing—nothing at all.

Shaw's spoken preface adds to the pleasure to be derived from "Major Barbara" — it does not overshadow the film. The transcription to the screen has done no violence to the play. There have been deletions in the text, scenes have been omitted or transferred, dialogue has been added, advantage has been taken of the mobility of the camera. But these changes have been made by the author, and nothing essential has been lost.

The new scenes include the encounter of Barbara and Adolphus at a Salvation Army meeting, the scene in which Adolphus drinks too much of Undershaft's wine, and an excursion through the munitions works. These have been produced by Gabriel Pascal with cinematic imagination.

The cast deserves the abused term "all-star." It includes Wendy Hiller, as a charming Barbara; Rex Harrison as a humorous Adolphus; Robert Morley as a suave Undershaft; Robert Newton as Bill Walker, Emlyn Williams as Nobby Price, Sybil Thorndike as Mrs. Baines, Marie Lohr as Lady Britomart, and Donald Calthrop as Peter Shirley. These and all the other players do a superb job. It is a film not to be missed.

L. A. S.

Screen News

William Tracy has just been added to the cast of "George Washington Slept Here," an adaptation of the Kaufman-Hart comedy which will star Jack Benny and Ann Sheridan.

* * *

Herbert Kline, who filmed John Steinbeck's "The Forgotten Village," will direct "Journey for Margaret" from the book by William Allen White, Jr.

* * *

John Garfield will make personal appearances at the Strand Theater, New York, beginning on April 10, when his new picture, "Dangerously They Live," opens. Raymond Massey and Nancy Coleman play other leading roles in the film.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—
"Without Love," by Philip Barry. Featuring Katharine Hepburn and Elliott Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
"New Hellsapoppin," by Olsen and Johnson. Presented by Merrs. Shubert. Featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"High Kickers," featuring Sophie Tucker. Produced by George Jessel. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. "Ruggles of Red Gap," Charles Laughton. 1:10, 4:35, 8:05.

Exeter—
"March of Time." 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. "Gay Parisian," 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller, Rex Harrison, Robert Morley and Emlyn Williams. 3, 6:55, 8:45.

Fenway—
"A Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy and Miriam Hopkins. 1:08, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "Born to Sing," Virginia Wiedler and Leo Gorcey. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Hellsapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 7:05, 10:15. "Blue White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan and Mary Beth Huges. 11:09 a. m., 2:30, 5:26, 8:45. "March of Time." 12:20, 3:35, 6:46, 10.

Kenmore—
"All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:40. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, William Holden and Eddie Bracken. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "A Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—
"Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 11 a. m., 2:09, 5:15, 8:20. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 7, 10:05.

Orpheum—
"Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:50. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7:05, 10:20.

Paramount—
"A Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy and Miriam Hopkins. 9:40 a. m., 12:50, 4:05, 7:05, 10:05. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler and Leo Gorcey. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:40.

RKO-Boston—
"A Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:35, 9:35. Stage Show: 10:55 a. m., 1:10, 3:25, 5:40, 8, 11.

Scollay—
"Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:55, 9:55.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "Pitspatrick Travels, West Point and Australia," "Better Bowling," "An Atom Busting Machine," "Dogs at Work," "Popular Science," "Screen Snapshots," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 1:20, 4:55, 8:25. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. 11:40 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 10:05.

Telepix—
"Information, Please?" "Pete Smith Comedy," "West Point," Badminton," and thirty minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Strange Case of Dr. X." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2, 7:30, 10. "The Human Monster," 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40.

Upham—
"Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell. 2:30, 5:30, 8:20. "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Jack Oakie. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor, Lana Turner. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:30, 9:25. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:45, 5, Allston: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:45, 8. Regent: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance." 2, Evening 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Miss Polly," Zazu Pitts. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 2:07, 5:17, 8:27. "Flying Cadets," William Cargan. 1:30, 4.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and Jack Oakie. 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. Brookline Village: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Lana Turner. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 2, 5, 8. Cleveland Circle: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:30, 4.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 2 and 8. Harvard: "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis and George Montgomery. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 2 and 8. University: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 3:05, 6:15, 9:30. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 2, Evenings 7:30-11. Strand: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen and Paul Kelley. 1:04, 7:54. Codman Square: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestion: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Son of Fury," Gene Tierney. 2:22, 5:22, 8:22. "Down in San Diego." 3:04, 6:04, 9:04.

FIELDSBURG—Fieldsburg: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 1:45, 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold. "Sing for Your Supper," Buddy Rogers. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Hyde Park: "Marry the Boss's Daughter," Brenda Joyce. 2:10, 5:10. "Wings Over Honolulu." 3:14, 9:14. Fairmount: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:33, 6:33. "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:16, 9:21.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrews Sisters. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck and Gary Cooper. 2:10, 5:55. "March of Time." 2:35, 8:20.

MALDEN—Granada: "Hay Foot," William Tracy and James Gleason. 3, 5:10, 8:30. "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 2:53, 6:03, 9:13. Maplewood: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. Continuous, 1:45-11. Mystic: "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 3:15, 7, 9:40. "Mad Doctor of Market Street," Lionel Atwill. 2:10, 5:35. Strand: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 3:15, 8:15. "The Carter Case," James Ellison. 2:05, 6:55, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 3:11, 9:16. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:40, 7:50.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. "Sing for Your Supper." 1:30, 7:30. Medford: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck and Gary Cooper. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial—"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon, Maureen O'Hara. Donald Crisp. 3:18, 9. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Cadets Girl," Nelson Eddy. 1:45, 7:45.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:26, 5.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 2:05, 6:30, 9:35. "Hay Foot," James Gleason. 4, 8:23.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and N. Coleman. "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 2 and 8. Strand: "Song of the Island," Victor Mature and Betty Grable. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Hay Foot," William Tracy. 2 and 8. Revere: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Hay Foot," William Tracy. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," John Sutton and Lynn Bari. 2 and 8. Davis Square: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Hurry, Charlie, Hurry." 2 and 8. Strand: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart, Topper Returns," Joan Blondell. 2 and 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. "Honolulu Lu," Bruce Bennett and Lupe Velez. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downs and Jane Frazee. 2:30, 7:54. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper. 3:34, 9:09.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Sierra Sue," Gene Autry and Smiley Burnette.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. "Cadet Girl," 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy and Rise Stevens. "Sullivan's Travels," Veronica Lake and Joel McCrea. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 2:14, 5:30, 10:04. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 3:44, 8:03.

AMUSEMENTS

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CHERYL CRAWFORD presents George Gershwin's
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ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. Cl. 6-6730. Evs. 8:30
Tops. incl. Sun. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat., $2.20-55c

John Payne, Maureen O'Hara, Randolph Scott in THE SHORES of TRIPOLI
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

MANCHESTER, N. H.

April 5-7—"Suspicion"—Joan Fontaine, Cary Grant
April 10-14—"Babes on Broadway"—Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland.
April 15-18—"Blues in the Night"—Priscilla Lane.
April 19-21—"One Foot in Heaven"—Fredric March.
April 24-28—"Corsican Brothers"—Douglas Fairbanks Jr.
LYRIC THEATRE
Hanover Street Manchester, N. H.

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
it's on the Screen!
OLSEN and JOHNSON in HELLZAPOPPIN
MARTHA RAYE HUGH HERBERT
CO-FEATURE LLOYD NOLAN in Blue, White and Perfect
Latest! AMERICA'S NEW ARMY in MARCH OF TIME

STATE Lewis and Mickey STONE and ROONEY
"THE COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY"
Plus "Adventures of Martin Eden"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Dorothy LAMOUR, William HOLDEN, Eddie BRACKEN
"THE FLEET'S IN"
Plus "A Yank on the Burma Road"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW Brian DONLEVY, Miriam HOPKINS, Preston FOSTER
"A GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK"
Plus "Born to Sing"

EXETER
Exeter and Boylston Sts. • KENMORE
George Bernard Shaw's
"MAJOR BARBARA"
Starring
Wendy Hiller, Rex Harrison, Robert Morley, Emlyn Williams

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL 2 Weeks Only | MATS. THURS. & Sat., 2:30
Evs. 8:30
The Theatre Guild Presents
Philip Barry's New Comedy
Without Love
KATHARINE HEPBURN
ELLIOTT NUGENT
EVES.: 1.10 to 3.30 • MATS.: 1.10 to 2.75 (Tax Incl.)

MAJESTIC 5TH BIG WEEK TONIGHT, 8:15
Matinee Wednesday 55c-$2.20
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S
New Screem-lined Stage Revue
HELLZAPOPPIN
Stage Show That Smashed Broadway with Joy & Flippen & Happy Felton
N. Y. Cast & Production of 100 Hilarious Revels
EVES. $2.20 to 55c. WED. MAT. $2.20 to 55c. SAT. MAT. $2.75 to 55c.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	176,210
1942 volume to date	30,329,469
1941 volume to date	34,991,939

Stock Prices In Moderate Rally Today

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Stocks enjoyed a spring advance of modest proportions today on a slightly stepped-up demand for steels and other industrial leaders.

It was a leisurely rise following narrow and hesitant action in the early proceedings. Gains ranging from fractions to a point were well distributed near the final hour and certain of the blue chips were ahead as much as 2 points at the best. Transfers were at the rate of 350,000 shares.

While portions of the war reports and business news gave cause for favorable interpretation it was the consensus of market analysts that the mild upturn was based mostly on buying in the hopes of a turn after a long downward drift.

Among stocks showing moderate climbing power were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, General Motors, Chrysler, American Telephone, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Woolworth, United Aircraft, American Can, du Pont, Union Carbide, Standard Oil (N. J.) and Santa Fe.

Hogs and cotton futures were buoyant leaders of commodities, each recording new highs for many years. Grains were lower.

In a steady curb advances were scored by Brewster Aero, American Cyanamid, Gulf Oil, Humble, Mesabi Iron and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Some Bonds Rise

Rails and utilities drew interest today and were up fractions to around a point on the bond market while industrials were slightly depressed near the final hour.

On the upside were St. Paul 5s, Columbia Gas and Electric 5s, New Haven convertible 6s of 1948, Illinois Central 4¾s, Youngstown Sheet and Tube 3¼s, Southern Pacific 4½s, and New York Central 5s.

Losers included Erie 4½s, Goodrich 4¼s, Northern Pacific 4s, and American Telephone 3s.

There was slight activity in the foreign field with Australia 5s and Buenos Aires 4½s on the downside.

U. S. Governments improved moderately as investors were called upon to absorb the Treasury's $1,500,000,000 in .5 per cent certificates to mature Nov. 1. Announcement of the offering was made last night in Washington.

Plan Is Offered For New Haven To Buy the Old Colony

NEW HAVEN., Conn. (AP)—A compromise committee has submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission a plan for purchase of the Old Colony Railroad by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad which, it said, made possible an imminent "solution of the basic problem" in the New Haven's reorganization proceedings.

Under the compromise, holders of $16,448,000 in Old Colony bonds would receive 20 per cent of that amount in fixed interest bonds and 15 per cent in income bonds of the reorganized New Haven.

The report further proposed that the New Haven take over the properties of the Boston & Providence Railroad by issuing $2,314,000 in fixed interest bonds and $1,735,000 in income bonds to B. & P. bondholders.

The committee said the new plan provided for "the remedying of the major causes which precipitated the reorganization" of the New Haven, and "makes possible prompt progress toward consummating a conservatively capitalized plan, under which fixed charges are being reduced by about two-thirds, from $19,000,000 to about $6,000,000 a year."

The members of the compromise committee, appointed by Judge Hincks, were: Edwin S. S. Sunderland, counsel for the insurance group; J. Burke Sullivan, Assistant Attorney General for Massachusetts; Charles A. Coolidge of Boston, counsel for the Old Colony, and Harry W. Dorigan of New Haven, executive assistant to the New Haven trustees.

The report was also signed by counsel for the New Haven's committee on plan of reorganization, the Old Colony's plan committee, the insurance group and the Mutual Savings Bank group.

Woolworth March Sales Up 14.4 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—F. W. Woolworth Co. reported March sales totaled $30,266,063, a 14.4 per cent increase over $26,436,274 in the same month a year ago.

Sales for the first three months of this year were $86,077,190, compared with $72,110,930, a 19.3 per cent rise.

An even larger percentage increase was reported by G. C. Murphy Co. which said its March sales were $5,090,629, or 26.6 per cent above $4,020,828 for the same month in 1941. The total for the first three months was $14,363,470, or 30.2 per cent above $11,030,724, in the same period of 1941.

U. S. to Sell Grain for Alcohol

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department said that it had contracted to sell 5,500,000 bushels of corn and 238,000 bushels of wheat to processors for conversion into industrial alcohol for war needs. The department has offered to make 60,000,000 bushels of corn and wheat from government-owned surpluses available for alcohol.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	1	39	39	39	− ⅛
108⅛	106	Abbott 4% pf (4)	70	106½	06⅛	106⅛	M'r 27
48¾	46	Acme Steel (4)	1	47	47	47	
7½	6⅛	Adams Exp (1e)	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	Apr 2
11⅝	10	Addressog (.45e)	1	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	Apr 1
38⅛	30½	Air Reduct (1a)	8	33⅛	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
25¾	19¾	Alaska Juneau	7	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Apr 4
6	4	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
17	11	Alleghany pr pf	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	19	Alleg Lud Stl 1½e	3	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
5½	3⅞	Allen Indust (1)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Apr 2
149	119	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	4	126	125	126	Apr 4
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	3	11	11	11	Apr 1
14⅛	12⅛	Allied Mills 1⅛g	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Apr 4
6⅛	4¾	Allied Strs (.15e)	4	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
81	69	Allied Str pf (5)	1	69	69	69	Apr 1
30½	25½	Allis-Ch M (1½e)	10	27½	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅜
18¾	16¾	Alpha P Cem ¼e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	Apr 1
18⅞	16⅛	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	M'r 6
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	3	44	44	44	Apr 2
23⅜	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	3	22	22	22	M'r 30
48½	28⅞	Am Airlines 1½g	8	28⅜	28½	28½	− ⅛
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr 2
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch (¼e)	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
33	26⅜	Am Br Shoe (¾e)	3	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
1¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr 1
65¼	58	Am Can (4)	1	64	62½	64	+1½
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	160½	160½	160½	Apr 2
33	29¼	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
73¾	67	Am C & F pf(7)	4	67½	67	67½	+ ⅛
20½	17½	Am Ch & C (1½e)	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
110	108	Am Ch&C pf (5)		108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	M'r 12
85	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	73	73	73	+1
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	1	5	5	5	Apr 2
9¾	7⅞	Am Comm Al	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
22¾	17½	Am Crys S (1e)	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Ti	1	¾	⅝	⅝	Apr 2
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	− ⅛
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	8	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	7	24	23¾	24	+ ⅜
2⅜	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
32	26½	Am-Haw SS ¾e	6	28	27¾	27¾	Apr 1
3½	2⅜	Am Hide & Lea	7	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ⅛
35¼	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35½	35⅛	35½	M'r 18
46½	37	Am Home(2.40a)	6	38	38	38	
1½	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr 1
28	25	Am Ice pf	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'r 27
4	2⅛	Am Internat'l	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
7	6	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
10¼	8	Am Locomotive	13	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	− ⅛
89½	83½	Am Loco pf 1¾k	6	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	M'r 31
11½	9⅞	Am M & Fdy .80	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
5¼	4⅛	Am M & Met	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	18⅞	Am Metal (1¼e)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Am Power & Lt	21	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr 4
26¼	16⅜	APL $6 pf (17⅛k)	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
22	18¼	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	8	4½	4½	4½	
12	10⅜	Am Roll Mill ¼e	4	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (⅛g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr 2
7⅜	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
43	38⅛	Am Smelt (½e)	12	40	39⅛	40	+ ⅛
147	135⅛	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	136	136	136	M'r 28
34¼	29½	Am Snuff (1.60e)	2	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅜
20⅞	16⅜	Am St Fdrs(¾e)	7	18⅜	18	19⅛	+ ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¾e)	2	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
8½	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
21¾	15	Am Sugar (2e)	6	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+ ¾
97⅛	76¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	84	83	84	+4
21⅜	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Apr 2
134¾	114⅜	Am Tel & Tel(9)	15	118⅞	116⅝	118⅞	+2
49¾	37¾	Am Tob (1e)	3	39	39	39	+ ⅛
50¾	38¼	Am Tob B (1e)	12	40	39¾	40	+ ⅜
143⅜	120⅛	Am Tob pf (6)	2	121	120	121	+ ⅜
5	4	Am Type Fdrs	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
27	22½	Am Viscose (1e)	5	24½	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
116½	110¾	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	110½	110½	110½	− ⅛
3¼	2⅛	Am Water Wks	9	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
70¼	49	Am WW 1pf (6)	3	50	49½	50	Apr 2
5⅜	4⅛	Am Woolen	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅜
76⅜	67	Am Wool pf(2k)	4	67½	67	67	
5⅞	3¾	Am Zinc L & S	1	4	4	4	
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	40	40	40	M'r 31
28⅜	25¼	Anaconda (1½e)	14	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	− ⅛
17	12⅜	Anchor H (.15e)	2	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ⅜
10	8¼	Andes Cop (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	M'r 31
1⅜	1	A P W Paper	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 24
35	31½	Arch-D-M (1½e)	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	M'r 27
111⅜	109	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110	109	1 0	Apr 1
4⅛	3	Armour Ill	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
67⅛	53¾	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	2	57	57	57	+ ⅛
66	66	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	J
26¼	11	Armstrong C ⅛e	3	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	+ ⅜
7¼	5⅜	Arnold C (⅜e)	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Apr 2
4	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
69¾	49¾	Assd Dry Goods	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	2	61½	61½	61½	M'r 24
83	73	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	70	70	70	M'r 5
25	20	Associates In 2e	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 27
39	27½	Atch T&SF (1e)	18	37¼	36⅝	37¼	+ ¾
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	4	66⅛	65½	66	
26	20½	Atl Coast L (1g)	4	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
34	20	Atl G&WI (3g)	2	22	21¾	21¾	M'r 24
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	1	33½	33½	33½	M'r 20
23½	18	Atl Refining (1)	2	19¼	19	19½	+ ½
109⅛	103⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	+ ⅜
7	6½	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	48½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	13	48¼	48	48¼	− ½
70	50	Atlas Powd (¾e)		49	49	49	M'r 31
9¼	7⅞	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	8	8	8	M'r 31
2⅝	1½	Austin Nichols	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr 1
4⅛	3½	Avia Corp (.10e)	53	3¾	3½	3½	− ⅛
		B					
14⅜	12¼	Bald Loco et	2	12⅜	12½	12½	
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	5	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	Apr 4
6½	4¼	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Apr 2
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	4	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅜
6	5	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'r 27
11⅜	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.80)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
18⅛	14⅞	Bath Ir W (½e)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Apr 4
19½	16½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	16½	16½	16½	M'r 27
24½	21⅝	Beat Cream (4a)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 20
100¾	77	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	77	77	77	M'r 27
7⅜	6¾	Beid-Hem (.80)	4	7	7	7	Apr 2
16½	15⅞	Bell Airc (2g)	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
39⅞	32⅛	Bendix Av (1e)	9	35⅝	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
14	11¼	Benef Ind (.40e)	2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	48	48	48	M'r 30
24¼	19⅛	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	19½	19½	19½	
66⅞	58⅛	Beth Steel (1½e)	13	60⅜	59⅞	59⅞	+ ⅜
121	115⅛	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	Apr 4
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+1
19¾	16½	Black & D (1.60)	1	16½	16½	16½	Apr 4
7⅜	6	Blaw-Knox .15e	1	6½	6½	6½	
14½	13¼	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Apr 2
21⅜	16⅝	Boeing Airplane	13	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	28½	28½	28½	Apr 2
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60a)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
20⅝	18½	Borden Co (.30e)	10	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	12	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1⅞	Boston & Maine	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Apr 1
30⅝	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'r 16
13½	17⅛	Brewing Cp (½e)	2	17	17	17	M'r 26
9¼	8	Bridgeport B (1)	4	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
18⅜	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	7	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	3	29	28½	28½	+ ⅛
43	31	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	32½	32½	32½	Apr 1
⅛	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr 4
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	21	1¼	1⅛	1¼	Apr 4
9¾	7¾	Bkl Un Gas (¼e)	6	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
35	31½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	Apr 2
14	10⅜	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Apr 4
8⅞	7	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
3⅜	2½	Budd Mfg	1	2⅝	2½	2½	
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr 2
15⅜	15⅜	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	− ⅜
23	19	Bullard Co (2)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Apr 4
26	22⅜	Bulova Wat (2)	1	23	23	23	Apr 4
19¼	16	Burling M (1.40)	1	16½	16½	16½	Apr 4
55½	54	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	M'r 31
7½	6¼	Burr Ad Ma .15e	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
3½	2½	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .80g	6	6	5⅞	6	Apr 4
20⅜	19⅜	Butler Br pf 1½	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Apr 1
3⅞	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	2½	2½	2½	Apr 4
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Apr 4
11⅜	10	Byron Jack ¼e	6	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¾
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	2	17	16¾	17	+ ⅜
50⅞	50¼	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb 26
1¼	⅞	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1	⅞	⅞	
5⅛	5⅛	Cal & Hecla (1)	4	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	5	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
12½	10	Canada Dry (.80)	16	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
4½	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
37⅞	33¼	Cannon Mills ½e	2	33½	33½	33½	−1
2¼	1⅝	Capital Adm A	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 31
27¾	24½	Carpenter S ½e	2	24½	24½	24⅞	Apr 2
5	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
69	60½	Case (JI) (7g)	1	60½	60½	60½	Apr 4
42	33½	Caterpil Tr (2)	4	34¾	34½	34½	+ ½
21¼	17	Celanese (½e)	3	18	17⅝	17⅝	
8¼	6⅞	Celotex (1)	4	7	6⅞	7	
23⅜	16½	Cent Aguirre 1½	2	17⅜	17	17	
2¼	1⅜	Cent Foundry	3	2½	2	2	M'r 31
3⅜	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr 4
18	15½	Cent Violeta 1g	4	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
3½	2⅜	Century Rib M		2½	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 11
32¼	27	Cerro de Pasco	3	29¼	28⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	2	2	2	
1⅜	16¼	Chain Belt (1½e)		17⅛	17½	17½	M'r 31
17	15½	Champ P&F(1½e)		15¼	15¼	15¼	M'r 30
7½	5⅞	Checker Cab		6⅛	6¼	6¼	Apr 2
6¾	27⅜	Ches & Ohio (3)	22	29⅞	29⅛	29½	+ ⅜
98	89½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89½	89½	89½	M'r 31
4	3¼	Ches Corp	1	3½	3½	3½	− ⅛
1⅜	1	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Apr 4
⅝	3⅜	Chi & E Ill A	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2¾	1⅜	Chi Great West	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	17	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	
4⅞	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17½	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Apr 2
39¾	36	Chi Pn T ev pf 3	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	50½	50½	50½	M'r 30
⅜	⅜	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr 1
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 30
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'r 18
13⅜	11⅞	Chickasaha (1)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	M'r 27
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr 4
58	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	22	56⅛	55½	56	+ ⅜
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	6	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
2⅜	2⅛	City Stores	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr 2
34½	29½	Clark Equip (¾e)	4	34	34	34	Apr 4
29	25	Clev Gr Br(1½e)	1	25⅞	28⅞	25⅞	+ ⅜
44	32⅜	Climax M (1.30a)	2	34½	33⅜	34	− ⅛
36½	28¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	3	29¾	29½	29½	
79½	56½	Coca-Cola (3¼e)	15	67¼	66	67	+3¾
63½	58½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58½	58½	58½	Apr 2
13¾	11½	Colgate-P (½)	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
105½	100	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	100	100	100	Apr 2
14¼	12	Collins & A (¼e)	1	13	12⅝	13	Apr 1
18½	14⅝	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	15	15	15	Apr 2
13⅜	9	Colum Br A .30e	1	9	9	9	Apr 4
13½	9	Colum Br B .30e	4	9	9	9	Apr 4
1¾	1⅛	Col G & E (.10g)	25	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
54	36½	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	39	38½	39	+ ½
6¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	4	6	6	6	Apr 4
27	24	Colum P pf (3¾)	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	Apr 1
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	1	58	58	58	M'r 31
18⅞	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	6	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	− ⅛
100	94	Comi Cr pf (4½)	1	97	97	97	M'r 19
25	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	11	23½	22⅞	23½	+ ⅝
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4½)	1	100½	100½	100½	M'r 27
9¾	8	Comi Solv (.55g)	6	8⅜	8⅜	8¼	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	46	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
44½	27	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	29	29	29	+ ½
23⅜	18½	Com Edis (1.80)	6	19	18¾	19	+ ½
38½	23½	Conde Nast 40e	4	25½	25⅜	25⅜	M'r 20
16½	13⅜	Congoleum-N (1)	8	14	14	14	Apr 2
21½	16½	Consol Aire (1e)	6	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	9½	Consol Cig(1½g)	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
7⅜	5⅞	Cons Cop (1¾g)	7	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	− ⅛
14	11½	Cons Ed (1.60a)	14	12	11⅞	11¾	
94	78¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	78¾	78½	78½	− ⅛
		Cons Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 27
9	7½	Cons Film pf ¼k	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr 2
2¼	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr 4
6⅛	5	Consol Oil (½)	14	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr 4
9	7¼	Cons Film Ind ¼k	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr 2
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr 4
6⅛	5	Consol Oil (½)	14	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
11	8⅞	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr 4
5¾	4⅝	Consol'n Coal	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
31	22	Consol'n Coal pf	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
94½	86	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	86	86	86	M'r 18
13½	12	Container (½e)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
3¾	2¾	Cont Baking	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r 16
103½	82¾	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83	83	83	Apr 2
27¼	22½	Cont Can (½e)	17	24½	24	24	− ⅛
8⅛	7⅛	Cont Diam F (1)	2	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	Apr 1
42	33½	Cont Ins (1.80a)	1	35	35	35	
38¾	31½	Cont Motors .10e	34	31½	30⅜	31½	
24	18⅝	Cont Oil Del ¼e	7	19½	19	19¼	
19⅞	17⅜	Cont Steel (¼e)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Apr 4
12½	9⅜	Cop'weld $.80)	2	10	10	10

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Rapidly Cutting Output Civilian Goods

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—A steadily increasing flow of orders cutting down production of civilian goods, combined with discussions of a blanket price-fixing order covering all consumer items for which prices have not yet been pegged, marked a quickened tempo today in the Government's drive toward a complete war economy.

Production of 14 different items, ranging from toys and games to vacuum cleaners and lawn mowers, was stopped or curtailed by war production orders during the past week. Prices of 44 types of electrical appliances and all types of plumbing fixtures were put under temporary ceilings.

In the first action of its kind, WPB prohibited retailers from selling shaving cream or toothpaste in tubes to any customer who fails to turn in some kind of a used collapsible tube in exchange.

More than 50 industrial, professional and household rubber products were further restricted by WPB, in an order trimming more than 1,000 tons of crude rubber and latex from their production each month.

The fast growing list of restrictions, which does not consider the widespread effects of materials shortages on manufacture of scores of other consumer items, includes to date:

Consumer Item	Action Taken	Effective
Automobiles	Production stopped	Feb. 1
Autolic plates	Production stopped	March 18
Bicycles	Prod. curtailed, stocks frozen	April 2
Cellophane	Prohib. for wrap, long list of items	Nov. 8-41
Collaps. tubes	Prohib. for foods, cosmetics, most toilet prep., other prod. curtailed	April 1
Elec. lamps	Prod. sharply curt.	March 24
Elec. appl.	Prod.ord. stopped	May 31
Flashlights	Use of metals sharply restricted	March 31
Fluor. lighting	Production stopped	April 20
Juke boxes	Production stopped	May 1
Kitchen housewares	Production sharply curtailed	June 30
Lawn mowers	Production stopped	June 30
Metal beds, springs, etc.	Production sharply curtailed	April 1
Metal household furnishings	Production stopped	May 31
Metal office equipment	Prod. of most types to be stopped	May 31
Metal office supplies	Production sharply curtailed	April 1
Metal signs	Production stopped	July 1
Musical instr.	Prod. sharp. curt.	Feb. 17
Office mach.	Stks. frozen, pending ration plan. Production to be stopped soon	March 14 etc.
Outbd. motors	Production stopped	March 27
Radios	Production stopped	April 22
Razor blades	Prod. curtailed	March 25
Refrigerators (mech.)	Production stopped	April 30
Rubber goods	Prod. of non-essential items stopped	Feb. 1 etc
Shotguns (except 12-g.	Prod. curtailed	Feb. 23
Stoves	Prod. curtailed	Jan. 1
Tires	Production stopped	Dec. 11-41
Tin cans	Prod. curtailed	March 1
Toys and gms. (metal, etc.)	Production stopped	June 30
Typewriters	Prod. curt., stocks frozen; ration beg.	April 13
Vac. cleaners	Production stopped	April 30
Vend. mach.	Production stopped	April 30
Wash. mach.	Production stopped	May 15
Slide fasteners, etc.	Prod. sharply curtailed	April 1

The "Box Score"

Production already halted: 5.
Production ordered stopped: 15.
Production curtailed: 29 (includes pending stoppages).

Office Machinery Production Stops

WASHINGTON (AP)—Manufacturers of office machinery have been notified by the War Production Board that their civilian production must be halted and plant facilities converted entirely to war work, it was learned.

Future production of the industry must be confined to equipment needed to fill Army, Navy, and other essential Government requirements.

The industry has been instructed to concentrate on accounting, addressing, billing, duplicating, adding, dictating, calculating, and computing machines, and time reporting devices.

Cons. Edison's '41 Taxes Equal $1.842 Per Worker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Consolidated Edison Company of New York and its subsidiaries paid taxes in 1941 to the amount of $62,966,000, equal to $1,842 for each employee, according to the company's annual report to employees. Taxes on the system were equal to more than 24 cents out of every dollar of revenue.

Wages paid by the system last year were $78,446,000.

"Average earnings of weekly employees, including overtime, amounted to $38.85 in 1941, compared with $37.85 in 1940," the report said.

The report said that the largest share of dollar revenue went to labor—26.2 cents for wages, salaries and pensions. Taxes took the second largest share—24.2 cents. Coal, materials and supplies took 18.5 cents and depreciation, 11.1 cents. Interest charges amounted to 6.9 cents, leaving 4.2 cents for dividends on preferred stock, 8 cents for dividends on common stock and .09 cents for surplus.

Int'l Harvester Proposes Sale of Stock From Estates

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The International Harvester Company submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration covering the proposed sale of 225,000 shares of common stock with no par value to pay the taxes of two estates.

The registration listed 150,100 shares to be sold by administrators of the estate of Mary Virginia McCormick and 74,900 shares to be sold by the administrators of the estate of Harold F. McCormick.

Some of the proceeds will go to the company, the registration stated. The proposed offering price will be filed later by amendement.

Underwriters for the sale are Clarke Dodge & Co. of New York City and Lee Higginson Corporation of Boston.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 4s 54-44	108.11	108.8	108.11
2 3s 55-51	110.19	110.19	110.19
12 2½s 72-67	101.17	101.17	101.17

New York City Bonds

32 3s 80	103½	103¼	103½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	103	103	103
2 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	79¾	79¾	79¾
2 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	65¼	65¼	65¼
3 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	52¾	52	52¾
5 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Allied Strs 4½s 51	107½	107½	107½
6 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	67	67	67
5 Am & For P 5s 2030	107½	107	107
5 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107⅜	107¼	107¼
11 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107¼	107	107¼
7 Am T & T 3s 56	106	106	106
2 Atm Del 4s 55	109	108¾	108¾
1 AT&SF 4s 95	91	91	91
3 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	110½	110⅛	110⅛
6 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	26½	26½	26½
2 Atl & Birm 4s 33	64	63½	63¾
28 A C Line 4½s 64	36	36	36
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
13 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	38⅜	38⅜	38½
25 B&O 95 st A	41	40⅞	41
11 B&O 95 st C	36½	36¼	36½
27 B&O 2000 st D	36¾	36⅜	36½
12 B&O 96 st F	40½	40¼	40½
283 B&O cv 60 st	61⅞	61½	61⅞
16 B&O 4s 48	54½	54½	54½
10 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	48⅜	48¼	48¼
17 B&O S W 50 st	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	104½	104½	104½
8 Beth Stl 3½s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	40¼	40	40¼
42 Boston&Me 4½s 70	20	20	20
8 Bos & NY Air L 4s 55	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	81½	81½	81½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	40	40	40
15 Buf R&P 57 st	8¼	8¼	8¼
15 Buf C R&No 5s 34	7	7	7
15 Buf C R&No 5s 34 ct	61½	61½	61½
2 Bush Term 5s 55	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	111½	111½	111½
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Can Nat Rr 4½s '51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Can Pac 5s '44	70½	70½	70½
8 Can Pac 4s perp	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Caro C&O 4s '65	7	7	7
6 Cen ofGa 5½s '59	7¼	7	7
24 Cen ofGa 5s '59 C	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞
26 Cen og Ga cn 5s '45	18	18	18
5 Cen Ga Mobile 5s '46	72	71½	72
6 Cen New Eng 4s '61	58¾	58	58¾
17 Cen Pac 5s '60	77½	77⅛	77¼
19 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	20	19⅞	20
28 Cen R R N J 5s '87	128	128	128
1 C&O 4½s '92	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 C&O 3½s '96 D	102½	102½	102½
1 C&O ref 3½s '96E	21¼	20¾	21⅛
93 Chi & Alton 3s '49	78½	78¾	78¾
6 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	71½	70¾	70¾
10 CB&Q 4½s '77	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	89¼	89¼	89¼
6 CB&Q 3½s 'Ill '49	28	27¾	27¾
62 Chi & E Ill inc '97	38½	38⅛	38⅜
2 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	67	66½	67
5 Chi GtWest 4s '88	32½	32¼	32⅜
20 Chi I & L 5s '47	10¼	9⅞	10⅛
15 Chi I & L 5s '66	17½	17⅛	17⅜
170 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	3	2⅞	3
77 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	50	49¾	49¾
5 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	50¼	50	50¼
41 CM&SP 4½s '89E	49¼	48¾	49
17 CM&SP gen 4s '89	41	41	41
1 Chi&NW 6½s '36	22	22	22
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	33½	33½	33½
13 Chi&NW gr 5s '87	2¼	2¼	2¼
106 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	21½	21½	21½
14 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	21½	21½	21¾
6 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	2¾	2¾	2¾
70 CRI & P 4½s 60	27¾	27⅜	27½
2 CRI & P 4s 88	24	23½	24
15 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	15¼	15	15⅝
23 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	53¼	53¼	53¼
2 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
18 CCC&StL 4½s 77	72	72	72
1 CCC&StL ren 4s 93	81½	81½	81½
6 ClevUnTerm 3½s 72	70½	70¼	70¼
6 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	23¼	23¼	23¼
10 Col & So 4½s 80	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	91	91	91
7 Columbia G 5s 52 May	87½	87½	87½
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	107¾	107¾	107¾
3⅝5 Comwth Ed cv 3½s 58	107¾	106¾	106¾
4 Con Edis 3½s 58	104½	104½	104½
5 Con Edis 3½s 56	103½	103½	103½
1 Con Pow cv 3½s 51	33½	33	33⅓
3 Con Rys 4s 56	33½	33½	33½
1 Consum Pow 3½s 67	106½	106½	106½
1 Consum Power 3¼s 66	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
30 CubaNoR 5½s&2rct	30	29½	30
2 Cuba RR 7½s 46	32½	32½	32½
1 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	31	31	31
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	92¼	92¼	92¼
5 Dayton P&L 3s 70	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	58¼	58	58
13 D&R G 4½s 36	18	17⅝	18¼
120 D&R G 4s 36	2¾	2¾	2¾
6 D&R G West 5s 55	2¾	2½	2¾
40 D&R G W 5s 55 Asd	2¾	2½	2¾
81 D&R G West 5s 78	18½	18	18¾
1 Det Ed 3s 70	103¾	103⅜	103⅝
7 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	26	26	26
4 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	103½	103½	103½
5 El Paso & SW 5s 65	68	68	68
8 Erie 4½s 37	105	105	105
11 Erie 4½s 2015	49¾	49¼	49¼
19 Erie 4s 95	93	92½	93
1 Erie E Cst 5s 74	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97½	97½	97½
20 Goodrich 4½s 56	99¾	99¾	99¾
9 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102¼	102	102¼
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
12 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	98	98	98
19 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96¾	96½	96⅝
5 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	78¼	78⅛	78⅛
14 Gulf M&Oth inc 1015	53½	53⅜	53½
3 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	101	100¾	101
4 Housatonic 5s 37	82½	82½	82½
21 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	42	41¾	41¾
14 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47	46¾	46¾
30 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12½	12	12½
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101½	101½	101½
7 Ill Cen 4s 52	53½	53⅛	53½
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	49¾	49¾	49¾
62 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	49	48½	48⅞
25 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	48	47¾	47¾
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	57¼	57¼	57½
2 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	49¾	49¼	49¼
3 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	53¼	53¼	53½
17 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63 A	52½	52⅜	52½
27 IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63	47¾	47¼	47⅜
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	104½	104½	104½
11 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	17¼	17¼	17½
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	25½	25½	25½
1 Int Paper 5s 55	105	104¾	105
19 Int T&T 4½s 52	51¼	51¼	51¼
10 Int T&T 5s 55	54½	54	54
5 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
14 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	51	50¼	51
7 K C South 5s 50	71	71	71
3 K C South 3s 50	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 K C Term 4s 60	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	101	101	101
37 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	95¾	95	95¾
7 Lac Gas 5½s 53	77¾	77¾	77¾
5 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	77½	77½	77½
1 Lac Gas 5s 42	98½	98½	98½
10 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	36½	36½	36½
5 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	66	66	66
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	52	52	52
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	43¼	43¼	43¼
57 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	38⅝	38½	38⅝
20 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	35⅞	35½	35⅞
5 Liggett & M 7s 44	113½	113½	113½
4 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96	96	96
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003	97	97	97
8 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	90	90	90
1 Market St Ry 6s 45s st	79½	79½	79½
11 Mckess & Rob 3½s 56	105	104⅞	105
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	111¾	111⅜	111¾
1 Mich Con Gts 4s 63	106½	106½	106½
3 Mil & Nor cn 4½s 39	35½	35½	35½
12 M & S L cn 5s 34	9¾	9½	9¾
24 M & St L 4s 49	4¼	4	4¼
1 MSP&SS Marie 6s 46	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 MSP&SSMar 4½s 49	1	1	1
6 MSP&SSMar 5½s 38	13¾	13¾	13¾
63 M-K-Tex 6s 62A	13½	13¼	13¾
153 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	40¾	39¾	40⅜
25 M-K-T 4½s 78	35⅝	34¾	35¼
22 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	44½	43¾	44½
23 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	33½	33¼	33⅝
15 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	31⅞	31½	31⅞
133 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	32	31½	31⅞
36 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	32	31¾	32
77 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	32	31½	31⅝
17 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Mor & Essex 3s 55	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
19 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	40½	39¾	39¾
26 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	41	40⅝	40⅞
11 NashCha&StL 4s 78	68½	68¼	68½
14 Nat Dairy 2¾s 60	105	105	105
9 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102⅝	102½	102½
1 New Eng T&T 5s 52	118½	118½	118½
1 N O Pu Sv 6s 52A	106½	106½	106½
1 NO Pub Sv 5s 55 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Nor&NE 4½s 52	81	81	81
2 N Orl Term 4s '53	80	79¾	79¾
22 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	51	50½	51
2 NO Tex&A 5s '54 B	48	48	48
5 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	47½	47½	47½
8 N Y&Greenw&Sp 6s	76½	76¼	76½
31 NYC rfg 4s 2013	54¾	54½	54¾
53 NYC 4½s 2013 A	50¼	49¾	50
36 NYC cn 4s '98	53½	53	53¼
13 NYC 3½s '48	96	95¾	96
1 NYC cv 3½s '52	57	57	57
14 NYChiéStL 5½s '74A	83	83	83
31 NYChiéStL 4½s '78	69½	69½	69½
2 NY Connect 3½s '65	100½	100½	100½
2 NY Edis 3¼s '65	107½	107½	107½
2 NY Lack&W 4s '73A	58⅞	58½	58⅞
50 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	41½	40⅝	41
14 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	58½	58	58½
31 NYNH&H 4½s '67	39¾	38⅞	39½
18 NYNH&H 4s '55	35¼	35	35⅛
32 NYNH&H 4s '55	35½	35	35½
10 NYNH&H 4s '55 reg	34¾	34¼	34½
14 NYNH&H 4s 56	38½	38	38½
8 NYNH&H 3½s '47	33	33	33
6 NYNH&H 3½s '54	33	32½	33
9 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	32¾	32½	32¾
6 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
14 NY O&W gen 4s 55	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
364 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	6⅞	6½	6⅝
9 Niagara Falls P3½s 66	109½	109½	109½
9 Nor&W 4s 96	126½	126	126½
2 Nor Am Co 2¾s 54	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
40 Nor Pac 6s 2047	69½	69½	69½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	59½	59½	59½
14 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	54	53⅝	54
3 Nor Pac 4s 97	77	77	77⅜
20 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
5 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	7¾	7¾	7¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Ore RR&Nav 4s 46	107	107	107
1 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	112⅜	112⅓	112⅓
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	93¼	93¼	93¼
4 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	107	107	107
6 Pac T&T 3½s 66C	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	102	102	102
9 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	60½	60½	60½
3 Parmelee T 6s 44	47	47	47
1 Pen Co 4s 63	102¾	102¾	102¾
21 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	102	101	101
5 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 Pen RR gen 5s 68	110¾	110½	110½
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	99⅛	99¼	99¼
1 Pen RR 3½s 70	93	93	93
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	45½	45	45
16 Pere Marq 4½s 80	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
5 Pere Marq 4½s 56	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
4 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	63⅞	63½	63⅞
3 Ph Read C&I cv 5s 49	63	63	63
9 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
10 PCC & SL 3s 70 A	97	97	97
7 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 PCC & St L 4½s 77	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	103½	102½	102½
15 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58B	61½	61¼	61½
24 Pitts & WVa 4½s 60C	61½	61½	61½
7 Prov Sec 4s 57	83	83	83
4 Readg 4½s 97 A	90½	90¼	90½
2 Readg 4½s 97 B	79¾	79¼	79¾
2 Rem Rand 3½s 56	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 Republic Steel 4½s 61	102¾	102¼	102¼
19 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	49½	49½	49½
5 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	22½	22½	22½
5 StLIM&S 1st 4s R&G 33	74¾	74½	74¾
55 StL Peo&NW 5s 48	44½	44¼	44½
2 StLPub Svc 5s 59	83¼	83¼	83¼
17 St L S F 5s 50 B	17¾	16⅞	17¼
2 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
172 St LSF 4½s 78 ct st	17	16¾	17
26 StLSF 4½s 78 A	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
26 St L S F 4s 50 A	15¾	15¾	15¾
29 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	15¼	15⅛	15¼
25 St L SW 5s 52	50¼	49¼	50¼
16 St L SW rfg 5s 90	28½	28½	28½
16 St L SW 1st 4s 89	79	78½	79
15 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	74½	74	74¼
5 StF&KC Sh L 4½s 41	11	11	11
5 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100½	100¼	100½
25 Seab A L cn 6s 45	10¾	10⅜	10½
35 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	9½	9⅜	9⅜
1 Sea A L 4s 50 st	17	17	17
1 Sea A L 4s 50 unsta	8¾	8¾	8¾
10 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	8½	8½	8½
10 Sea-AL rfg 4s 35 A ct	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Simmons cv 4s 52	56¾	56½	56¾
8 Sou Pac 4½s 68	55⅞	55⅝	55⅞
59 Sou Pac 4½s 81	56½	56¼	56¼
24 So Pac 4½s 69	70½	70¼	70¾
20 So Pac rfg 4s 55	64¼	63¾	64¼
32 So Pac clt 4s 49	59	59	59
3 So Pac clt 4s 49 reg	85¾	85	85¾
3 So Pac 3½s 46	58	57⅝	58
1 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞
1 So Pac S PTer 4s 50	92	94¾	91¾
3 South Ry 6½s 56	88	87⅞	88
4 South Ry gen 4s 56	90	90	90
3 South Ry 5s 56	87¼	87¼	87¼
10 South Ry gen 4s '56	110½	110¼	110¼
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	110½	110½	110½
1 T RR R St L 4s '53	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	100¼	100¼	100¼
8 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	88¾	88½	88¾
4 Third Ave aj 5s '60	14¼	14⅛	14¼
3 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	109¾	109⅝	109¾
3 Un Pac 3½s '80	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
1 Un Pac 3½s '70	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Unit Drug 5s '53	101	101	101
3 US Steel 3s '48	93	93	93
1 Un Stockyds 4½s '51	97¼	97¼	97¼
6 Utah L&Trac 5s '44	95	95	95
14 Utah P & L 5s '44	74	74	74
1 Va&SW cn 5s 58	92	92	92
2 VadeSW 1 5s 2003	27¾	27⅝	27¾
2 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	88	88	88
1 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	38¼	38¼	38¼
3 Wabash 4½s 91 wi	48	48	48
4 Wabash 4s 81 wi	86¾	86½	86¾
1 Wabash 4s 55	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Warner Bros 6s 48	95½	95½	95½
1 Warren Bros 6s 41	81	81	81
1 Wash Cen 4s 48	47¾	47¾	47¾
4 West Shore 4s 2361	100	100	100
1 Westn Md 5½s 77A	90½	90½	90½
1 Westn Md 4s 52	30⅞	30½	30⅞
8 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	30	30	30
5 Westn Un 5s 51	86½	86¼	86½
4 Western Un 5s 51	82½	82½	82½
4 Western Un 5s 60	83	83	83
2 Western Un 4½s 50	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	46¾	46½	46¾
1 Wis Cen 4s 49	19¾	19½	19¾
4 Wis Cen 4s S&D 38	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
11 Young S & T 3¼s 60	100¾	100¼	100¼

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45 C	12½	12½	12½
2 Antioquia 1st 7s 57	12¾	12¾	12¾
8 Australia 5s 55	52	51⅝	52
3 Australia 4½s 58	48½	48	48
1 Brisbane 5s 58	48½	48½	48½
5 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	56¼	56¼	56¼
2 Buen A 4½s 75	59	59	59
1 Canada 5s 52	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Canada 2½s 46	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Chile 6s 60	15½	15½	15½
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Chile 6s 62	15¾	15½	15¾
10 Colomb 3s 70	35	35	35
1 Cuba 5½s 45	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Cuba 5½s 53	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Cuba 4½s 77	77	77	77
2 El Salvador 3s 48ct	12	12	12
17 Greek 6s 59 pt pd	7¼	7¼	7¼
5 Mendoza(Prov) 4s 54	81½	81	81½
1 Met Water 5½s 50	80½	80½	80½
1 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	6	6	6
6 N Sou Wales 5s 57	56	55	56
6 Peru 1st 6s 60	98¾	98¾	98¾
25 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	97½	97½	98
18 Sao Paulo St 7s 46	58¾	58¼	58¾

Bond sales (in dollars: Total today 8,428,200; previous day 4,486,100; week ago 9,484,300; year ago 6,601,700; two years ago 9,431,000; Jan. 1 to date 669,206,000; year ago 640,721,075; two years ago 480,038,950.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	110	114
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	46¾	48½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	23¾	24¼
American Equitable (1)	15¼	16¾
American Insur Newark (1½a)	12½	13¾
American Re-Insurance (

Further Backing for Drastic Limitations on War Profits

Steel Output Rises ½-Point To 98 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States edged upward ½-point to 98 per cent of mill capacity last week, the same rate as prevailed a year ago, although the larger capacity now available means greater tonnage than a year ago, according to the magazine Steel.

"Numerous steelmakers established new high marks in March, among other accomplishments being a daily and monthly blast furnace production figure by a Michigan stack, claimed as a new world record," continues the report. "The increasing tempo was well under way when the War Production Board asked acceleration and will provide excellent reports as of April 1, when first production figures are asked.

Shipping Season Open

"Opening of the iron ore shipping season 12 days earlier than the record set last year indicates the effort to bring down the expected 5,000,000 tons or more above the record total of 1941. In March 792,558 tons were loaded at upper lake ports, the first cargo of about 10,000 tons reaching a Cleveland dock March 28. Last year the first arrival was April 9, then a new record. Most of the ore fleet now is in service.

"While plate demand leads all steel products, shipbuilding contributing most, bars are becoming almost as important. Requirement for shells are a large factor and allocations are being made to cover needs of the Army and Navy.

Allocations Necessary

"Scrap supply holds the improvement of the past fortnight and steelmaking equipment returned to service recently after idleness for its lack continues in service. Effect of the various organized campaigns to search out and move dormant scrap is more apparent and tonnage in the aggregate is large enough to have a decided effect.

"Some allocations still are necessary to assure good distribution and melters whose stocks have been depleted have asked assistance in some instances. Weather conditions have had much to do with freer movement and indications are the shortage will not reappear before next winter."

March Income Tax And War Spending Totals Set Records

WASHINGTON (AP) — Income tax and war spending totals broke all records in March.

Completing the month's tabulations, the Treasury said that income and excess profits tax revenues aggregated $3,082,627,146, which was two and one-half times the previous record of $1,207,512,891 set in March last year.

Cash outlays for war activities set a new peak in March of $2,796,957,580. This was about $595,000,000 more than February, the largest month-to-month increase since the beginning of the defense program in the middle of 1940.

With excise, social security and other taxes, total federal revenues last month were $3,547,169,479, also a record. Total federal expenditures for all purposes were $3,436,300,832. Thus the greatest revenue month in the Treasury's history produced a surplus of only $110,868,647. According to Administration budget plans, there may not be another such monthly surplus for the duration of the war.

In the nine months since last July 1, the Government has spent $20,249,937,607 and taken in $9,043,703,679, leaving a deficit of $11,201,263,928.

Borrowing through defense bonds and other securities to pay for this deficit brought the total federal debt, including guaranteed obligations of government corporations, to $68,109,342,025.

North Western Road Plans Expansion

CHICAGO (AP)—R. L. Williams, chief executive officer of the Chicago and North Western Railway, said the road will spend $46,000,000 this year for the maintenance and improvement of roadways and existing equipment and for the purchase of new equipment.

Approximately $18,000,000 will be used for roadway and track structure, $18,000,000 for maintenance and improvement of existing equipment and $10,000,000 for the purchase of new freight equipment, Mr. Williams said.

Michigan Gas Plans Bond, Debenture Issues

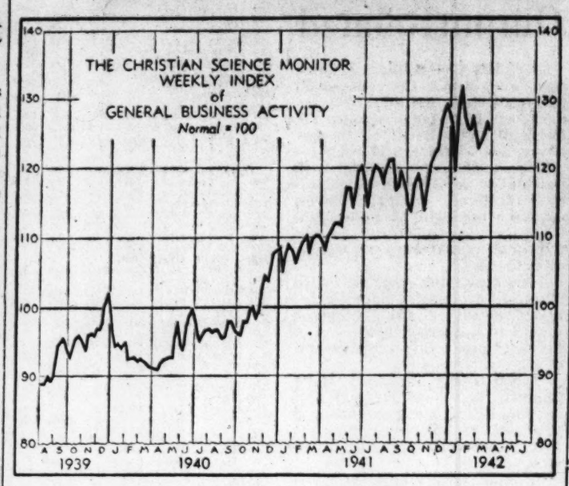
PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Michigan Gas & Electric Company, a subsidiary of the Middle West Corporation, has asked the Securities and Exchange Commission to approve an issue of $3,500,000 of 3¾ per cent first mortgage bonds, series A, due 1972, and $750,000 of 3½ per cent debentures, due serially, 1943-52.

Proceeds from the private sale to insurance companies would be used for refunding. A hearing on the application was set for April 29.

English Bank Note Use High

LONDON (AP)—Bank of England note circulation reached an all time high of £758,805,000, an increase of £3,738,000 for the week, according to the statement issued April 2. These figures compare with £614,630,000 the same date a year ago.

Monitor Index of Business Records Decline for Week



A decline was recorded by The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity during the last full week of March. Despite rather substantial gains in the middle of the month the index reached a level below that of a month previous, continuing the irregular downtrend in evidence since January.

For the week ended March 28, the index registered 125.6 (prel.) compared with 126.8 in the previous week and 110.2 in the corresponding week of last year.

The week's decline resulted largely from a contraseasonal downturn in miscellaneous freight carloadings, while the loss in the reported figures was the first in over a month, the adjusted index hit the lowest level since early January.

Electric power production slid off only slightly more than usual for this season of the year and bank debits outside New York City dropped off in line with seasonal expectations.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Mch 28* 1942	Mch 21 1942	Mch 29 1941
Combined index	125.6	126.8	110.2
Bk debits outside NYC	130.2	130.2	109.1
Elec power production	114.7	114.8	104.0
Misc carloadings	123.6	126.3	113.6

*Preliminary

Massachusetts Tax Collections Nearly Doubled in Five Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Tax collections for the state of Massachusetts have increased 98 per cent in the last five years, according to a new edition of Tax Systems, just published by Commerce Clearing House, Inc.

The state is shown to rank ninth in the United States, and to exceed the combined tax collections of Nevada, Wyoming, Vermont, Delaware, Montana, Idaho, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, and New Mexico.

This tax rise is about comparable with the situation in general througout the country. During the same period, the tax collections of all the states jumped from $2,500,000,000 in 1936 to $4,300,000,000 in 1941, while federal taxes increased from $3,900,000,000 to $7,700,000,000, and this, of course, before the big taxes of 1942 had begun to be collected.

The total taxes collected for Massachusetts were given as $149,861,133, including pay-roll taxes and deducting all items of revenue not in the nature of taxes.

The per capita tax levy in Massachusetts for 1941 was $34.71 for each inhabitant of the State, as against $17.12 in 1936. This brought Massachusetts up to 19th place in the size of the per capita levy as against 31st place in 1936 when the population was estimated at 4,425,000.

Of the 18 other states which had a higher per capita tax levy, California led the list with $53.14, Delaware was second with $49.41 and New York ranked third, with $45.63. The state with the lowest per capita tax levy in the country was shown to be Nebraska, with $15.05.

OPA Given Sole Control of Sugar Distribution Plans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has been given sole control over sugar distribution, price fixing and rationing, it was learned.

The move is designed to place an organization in control of a product that previously was divided between three agencies—the War Production Board, the Agriculture Department, and the OPA.

From now on, what happens to sugar from the time it leaves the refineries until it is consumed in the home or factory will be handled by OPA through Harold Rowe of that agency's sugar section.

The WPB still retains control over raw sugar, but it is pointed out that this commodity might also come under the exclusive control of OPA, particularly if raw sugar is rationed.

Prior to an order issued by Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, OPA merely had jurisdiction over sugar at the retail level. WPB was responsible for distributing sugar throughout the country and had to decide what constituted adequate supplies for large concerns and wholesalers.

The Agricultural Department still has control over domestic quotas.

The order placing control of sugar under OPA resulted from a theory by Mr. Nelson that WPB should concentrate solely on war production and that other Government agencies should have control of the nation's food supply.

It also resulted from conflicting sugar shortage views by the three agencies directly concerned with the product. A revision had been urged by the recently-organized sugar policy committee, which has been meeting informally in an attempt to straighten out present intra - governmental differences over rationing, quotas and prices.

This board is an inter-departmental group composed of representatives of the Agriculture, State, Commerce, and Interior departments, the Defense Supplies, Economic Warfare and War Production Boards and the Office of Price Administration.

Hawaiian Sugar Companies Show Upturns in Profits

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Hawaiian Sugar Company reports $284,809 net profit on its last crop before liquidating. The 1941 returns amounted to $1.90 a share. In 1940 the company had a net loss of $118,585.

Other Hawaiian firms reported upturn over 1940 profits.

Pepeekeo Sugar made $140,119, or $1.87 a share vs. $101,968 or $1.36.

Koloa Sugar made $128,315 or $2.57 a share vs. $72,281 or $1.44 a share.

Wailuku Sugar made $222,881 or $1.48 a share vs. $136,029 or 81 cents.

Oahu Sugar—$541,131 or $1.80 a share vs. $305,577 or $1.02 a share.

Honokaa Sugar failed to equal the 1940 earnings, net falling to $51,969 or 52 cents a share from $84,103 or 84 cents a share.

Treasury Gives Details of New Certificate Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury announced details on the new $1,500,000,000 issue of certificates of indebtedness.

The certificates, now being offered, will be dated April 15, will mature November 1 of this year and will pay one-half of one per cent interest upon maturity.

The Treasury said that "in order to insure more extensive participation for moderate amounts on the part of corporations, banks and others interested in a type of security carrying maturities somewhat longer than Treasury bills (usually of 90 days' maturity) subscriptions up to $25,000 will be allotted in full. Subscriptions for larger amounts will be allotted on an equal percentage basis, but not less than $25,000 on any one subscription."

FHA Seeks New Insurance Funds

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Housing Administration has exhausted its $300,000,000 authorization for insuring mortgages on defense housing under Title VI, an official said, but intends to ask Congress soon for additional insurance authority.

FHA field offices, the official said, have been instructed to make no further commitments under Title VI, but they will continue to accept applications and to process them so that action can be taken instantly if Congress approves additional funds.

Mortgage insurance under the defense housing section is restricted to construction intended to relieve housing shortages in particular areas and is limited to a mortgage maximum of $4,000 on single-family homes, $6,000 on two-family homes, $8,000 on three-family homes and $10,500 on four-family homes. The maximum insurance is 90 per cent and the maximum term of the mortgage is 20 years.

Fairbanks-Morse Bonus Payment

Colonel R. H. Morse, President of the Fairbanks-Morse Company, announced that the company was making a profit sharing payment of $426,161, amounting to 4.3 per cent yearly salary, which is nearly double the $217,818 which was distributed to employees last year.

Bill to Limit Profits Gets More Support

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—Charles McNary of Oregon, the minority leader, swung powerful Republican support today behind senatorial efforts to write drastic limitations on war profits into a $19,212,000,000 military appropriations bill.

Declaring that he would support any workable scheme to cut off excessive profits in military production plants, Senator McNary said he was confident other Republicans in the Senate felt the same way and would give wholehearted backing to pending proposals.

"We don't run wars to make millionaires," he told reporters.

Profits of 2 to 10 Per Cent

Special significance was attached to Senator McNary's statement of the minority viewpoint, since a profit limitation proposal approved Saturday by the appropriations committee was scheduled to be presented to the Senate today in such a way that a two-thirds vote might be necessary to attach it to the pending military bill.

Striking down a flat 6 per cent limitation previously approved by the House, the Senate committee voted to authorize the presentation of a comprehensive amendment under which industry would be allowed profits ranging from 10 per cent on the first $100,000 of war contracts down to 2 per cent on all above $50,000,000.

While the House provision was limited solely to future contracts to be made on funds provided within the bill, the Senate committee decided to broaden the proposal to include all war orders, past, present and future, except those on which the Government already had made final payments.

While Senator McNary said he had not yet familarized himself with all the details of the committee-approved amendment, he felt the principle was workable.

Likewise, Democratic Leader Alben Barkley of Kentucky said he thought the amendment was satisfactory, althocgh Senators O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming and Overton (D) of Louisiana, made known their intention of offering a substitute, which the committee rejected Saturday by an 8 to 8 tie vote.

A Substitute Proposal

The substitute proposal would leave the responsibility of fixing final profits with the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission, which would be authorized to renegotiate contracts on which they found excessive profits were being made or excessive costs charged.

Once the profit limitation feature is settled, the Senate is expected to give speedy approval to the huge appropriations bill, carrying $17,434,000,000 for the Army and $1,634,000,000 for the Navy in addition to minor appropriations for other departments.

Of the Army's share, $6,990,000,000 would go to the purchase and outfitting of 31,070 additional airplanes, with $3,680,000,000 allocated to expausion of ground facilities and to stepping up the pilot training program.

Slightly more than $2,000,000,000 would be provided for the training, subsistence, pay and housing of the Army, expected to reach a strength of 3,600,000 men before the end of the year. A total of $2,200,000,000 would be made available for aid to American allies in the form of aircraft equipment and parts, transportation service, depots and other services overseas.

The Navy's share would be divided almost equally between $809,000,000 for new shore facilities and maintenance, and $825,000,000 for miscellaneous items, including $470,000,000 for aviation.

Bethlehem Adopts Nelson's Program

NEW YORK (AP) — Bethlehem Steel Corp. announced it has notified Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, that the Nelson program for labor-management committees to speed production, is now being instituted in all Bethlehem plants, fabricating works and shipyards.

This will enlist approximately 200,000 additional workers under the Nelson program.

Libby, MacNeill, Reports Gains in Profits, Sales

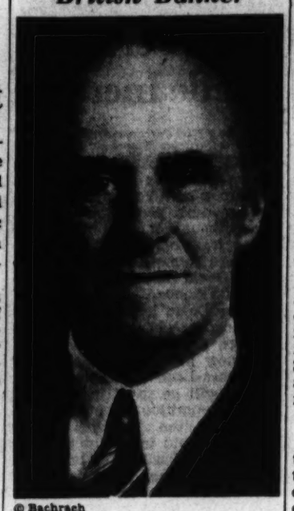
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Net profit of Libby, McNeill & Libby in the fiscal year ended on Feb. 28 amounted to $3,375,286 after Federal income and excess profits taxes of $6,096,638 and a $500,000 appropriation for contingencies, according to the seventy-fourth annual statement issued by Daniel W. Creeden, President.

The net is equal to 3 cents a share on the 3,627,985 shares outstanding. This compares with net profit, after $711,118 tax charges, of $2,660,847, or 73 cents a share shown in the year ended March 1, 1941, which included $499,799 in earnings of foreign subsidiaries not consolidated. In that year operations of the Canadian subsidiary which accounted for about half of the $499,799 of foreign earnings, were not consolidated as they were in the year just ended.

Sales reported by the food packing concern totaled $104,574,572, representing a gain of 66 per cent over the previous year.

British Banker



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Josiah Wedgwood

Managing director of the widely known pottery company, has been recommended for a directorship of the Bank of England by the court of directors, a proceeding equivalent to election. He will replace Cecil Lubbock, one of His Majesty's lieutenants for the City of London, whi is not a candidate for re-election. Election of the bank's governor, with Montagu Norman succeeding himself, is scheduled for April 14 and directors will be chosen the next day. Mr. Wedgwood is the second son of Lord Wedgwood of Berlaston, formerly Col. Josiah Wedgwood and recently elevated to the peerage.

Guaranty Trust, Irving Trust Co. Deposits Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net deposits of the Guaranty Trust Company as of March 31 amounted to $2,256,851,588, compared with $2,259,895,401 on Dec. 31, 1941 and with $2,520,172,054 on March 31, 1941, according to the bank's statement of condition. Total resources are $2,555,077,767, compared with $2,558,587,698 three months ago and with $2,813,930,185 one year ago.

Holdings of United States Government obligations amounted to $1,040,616,951 at the end of March, against $1,018,486,211 at the end of December, and with $1,104,851,361 at the end of March, 1941. Loans and bills purchased amounted to $545,411,320, compared with $550,865,729 three months ago, and with $416,658,974 a year ago. Cash on hand and due from banks totaled $847,671,416, against $883,795,876 at the end of December, and $1,189,462,207 at the end of March, 1941.

Another bank, the Irving Trust Company, reporting as of March 31, 1942, showed total deposits, including official checks, of $780,518,299, and total assets of $981,760,217, compared, respectively with $795,276,592 and $907,956,196 on Dec. 31, 1941. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $324,836,925, against $357,696,816; holdings of United States Government securities to $300,317,789, against $289,808,033, and loans and discounts to $216,610,121, against $211,697,744. Capital was unchanged at $50,000,000, and surplus and undivided profits were $54,257,677, against $54,193,575 at the end of December, 1941.

AAA Wheat Quota Suit Is Dismissed

TOPEKA, Kas. (AP)—A three-judge Federal court has dismissed a suite by nearly 300 Clay and Dickinson country farmers attacking constitutionality of the AAA wheat marketing quotas.

The ruling said Secretary Claude Wickard was not a party to the suit and since he was charged with enforcement of the 49-cent-a-bushel penalty on wheat grown in excess of quotas, constitutionality of the penalty could not be considered.

Alberta Bond Group Alters Stand on Coupon Cashing

EDMONTON, Alta (CP)—The Alberta Bondholders' Committee in a prepared statement issued here said that "it can no longer continue its recommendation that bondholders should refrain from cashing coupons from time to time at the reduced rate when such coupons are near to six years in arrears."

(Since June, 1936, the Alberta Government has been offering only half the contractual interest rates on government and government-guaranteed bonds.)

The report said the committee is not withdrawing its recommendation against the cashing of coupons but merely suggests it may be prudent to cash coupons which are near to six years in arrears.

Telephones Increase 105,300 During March

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Telephone and Telegraph Company said there was a gain of 105,300 telephones in service in its principal subsidiaries last month.

The gain in the previous month was 107,300 and in March, 1941, it was 123,500. The gain this year totaled 322,100 as compared with 371,300 in the first three months of 1941.

BEW Blocks Many Export Permit Frauds

WASHINGTON (AP) — Widespread fraud in applications for export licenses to circumvent the policy of blacklisting foreign firms which do business with the Axis is being detected almost daily, Board of Economic Warfare officials said.

Some of the attempted frauds are clumsy and are caught immediately. For example, a drugstore in South America evidently screening a Nazi firm ordered 250 tons of Steel I-beams. Another drugstore applied for license for a big shipment of tinplate.

Blacklist Effective

Officials of the board reported that the blacklist has been so effective in keeping American goods out of enemy hands that foreign concerns or individuals acting for enemy powers were now using dummy names or misusing the names of non-blacklisted firms in applying for American export licenses.

The export control division, largest unit of the BEW, recently blocked a large shipment of quinine to Mexico. The application was filed in the name of the Mexican Government and its validity was suspected because of the size of the order and the fact that Mexico had not been accustomed to buying quinine here.

A line of trucks loaded with small packages of drugs and chemicals for retail stores in Mexico was halted at the border when it was discovered no such stores had ordered the goods.

Many German and Italian orders for South American goods are blocked before the orders are received by the shippers. British mail censors take care of this in West Indies ports.

The United States to date has forbidden trade with 4,494 firms and individuals in Latin America and 1,894 in Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey because of suspected enemy ties.

With virtually every exportable item under rigid control, the export license division of BEW is now handling 8,000 license application daily. An average of three days is required to clear each one.

Applications Increase

The applciations have increased more than five-fold since January because of the requirement that each shipment be licensed. Before January exporters could get a genera license covering all their shipments for a year.

So thorough is the control system that in come cases even licensed shipments are traced at the other end to make sure they do not leak into enemy territory. This is true of some exports to Spain.

Another control feature with respect to Spain is that the United States will not allow certain goods to go there in excess of Spain's known domestic needs of those goods. Licenses for such shipments are held up until Spain's supply of those things are about exhausted. In return this country gets some strategic materials from Spain.

Berle Says Labor Unions Must Clean House to Win War

NEW YORK (AP)—Adolph A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, asserted that labor unions like powerful international corporations must clean house if America is to win the war.

In an apparent reference to recent congressional testimony by Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, regarding the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and its international connections, Mr. Berle told a "planning for victory" symposium sponsored by the new leader, a labor weekly:

"When a big corporation undertakes to handle its patents, its processes and affairs generally so that it can maintain business as usual, no matter who wins the war, that corporation has weakened the country and has directly contributed to the cause of enslaving every American citizen.

"When a labor union starts a row, not for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of its men, but primarily for the purpose of making sure that the dues and the power and the patronage go to the right bunch of leaders and their close relatives and friends, that labor union is weakening the country."

He declared "there is as much danger in the concentration of power in a badly run labor union as in a badly run cartel."

Mr. Berle, who said he was speaking only as a New York citizen, criticized railroads and power companies which he said slowed the war effort by trying to block the construction of necessary transportation and power lines through the use of lobbies.

Ickes Calls Conference Of Oil Regulatory Bodies

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold Ickes will hold a nationwide conference with petroleum regulatory bodies in Washington April 14 to discuss wartime regulatory measures, OPC Production Director Don R. Knowlton announced at a meeting of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission.

The conference was asked recently by some of the regulatory bodies.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

Looking for a Summer Home or Camp?

Attractive places by the sea, in the mountains and the country will be advertised on a special REAL ESTATE and SUMMER PROPERTY page to be published WEDNESDAY APRIL 8 in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Consult these advertisements for interesting rentals and sales. You can review in a few minutes the values available and save yourself time and effort searching for the location you want.

APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., West Bronx, 2333 Loring Place—4½-5; sunny; convenient Eleventh Church, opposite Park; select tenancy; $45 up.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BROOKLINE, on selected part of Beacon St.—5-room apartment with new furnishings in up-to-date modern building to be sub-let to the right persons, May through October; no children; references required. Box F-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER RENTALS

COTUIT, Cape Cod—Cottages $300 up; elec. ranges and refrig.; free golf, tennis with same. Ask MR. FOWLER, 700 Center St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Arn 0500.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 125 W. 58th—Comfortable, beautiful, large front room, single, double; excellent location; convenient churches. CO. 5-8684.

N. Y. C., 532 West 111th Street, Apt. 66—Large, attractive room, $6.00; kitchen privileges. Ca. 8-3210.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1736 Columbia Rd., N. W., Apt. 102—Attractive room in cultured home for refined woman. Col. 8099.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

FARM OR COUNTRY HOME (with Christian Scientist) wanted for young man needing special care and attention—within 500 miles of N. Y. City. Write Box L-6, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
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AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

APRIL is brake and light inspection month. Get your sticker here!
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HELP WANTED—MEN

ASSISTANT caretaker, Christian Scientist preferred; Monday 8 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.; Tuesday through Saturday, 5 to 6:30 p. m.; Sunday, 7 to 10 p. m. Write Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 171 Macdougal St., New York City.

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MATTRESSES Col. 9632
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CROWN ART, 126 W. 22 St., N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 3-7180

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Coltons
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"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
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Pleasant Atmosphere
Excellent Service
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THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
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MAY WE SERVE YOU?

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Quality Footwear
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
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INSURANCE
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SLIP-COVERS
Made to Fit Perfectly
J. Moses & Co.

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$6.95

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Navy's Task Is Even Heavier As War Enters Indian Ocean

Continued from Page 1

terials of all kinds to Russia. The decision probably has been taken to increase the strength of British convoy escorts, quite apart from the cover afforded by the Home Fleet, which is engaged, among other onerous duties in watching ports of egress for the Tripitz and other German capital ships.

Right now, the Axis is making a strenuous bid to cut off American production from battlefronts to the Far East, the Middle East, and Europe. Notwithstanding increased losses they have sustained, the number of submarines being employed for this purpose has grown. It is estimated that Britain and America together have an available pool of about 30,000,000 tons of shipping at present. This is believed to be sufficient to carry them through the period prior to the arrival in service of the augmented fruits of the Allied building industry notably—apart from merchant ships—destroyers and air craft carriers which are the most powerful answer to the submarine challenge.

Meanwhile, Vichy's reassembled Navy, with prospective reinforcements from French shipyards, constitutes an ace in the hole that the United Nations are more than ever anxious to keep there now that the Allied sea situation in general has admittedly deteriorated.

The only thing better than keeping this card out of the game would be to have it played on the Allies' side. But this is too much to hope for within the period immediately relevant to current events, and the Allies' highest hopes in this regard will have been realized if Marshal Pétain's Administration resists Axis pressure designed to throw Vichy's Navy into the scale against over-taxed British and American resources.

Axis Must Hurry

It has just been announced that the United States sees a way to build more ships annually than the rest of the world put together. This heartening resolve underlines the Axis need for an intensification of its sea offensive in the meanwhile. Hence its renewed pressure on Vichy, its redisposition of German and Italian forces to cash in on the exploits of the Japanese in the Pacific and other waters.

The Germans have been quick to seize opportunities offered them by the newly-extended commitments of the British Navy and a hint of intensified troubles in maintaining world-wide Allied communications is seen in the latest Nazi attack on an Allied convoy bound for Murmansk, Russia. The attack was followed promptly by a British Commando raid on Narvik.

Without any lessening of confidence in their ability to win through in the end, British authorities frankly are facing a campaign the severity of which will make extremely heavy demands on all the shipping they can muster. The key areas remain the Mediterranean and the Atlantic and in the latter position the situation is stated to be worse than it has been at any previous time during the war, owing to effects of the expansion of Nazi submarine operations into United States coastal waters.

Although there is understood to be no completely reliable evidence of Vichy bases being used by the Axis in the Caribbean, North African, or Spanish ports, southern routes are becoming increasingly menaced and the massing of German troops for a renewed offensive in Eastern and Southeastern Europe has been accompanied by an intensified attempt to neutralize Malta and to bring the Mediterranean under Axis control.

The necessity of sending Allied ships to the Middle East round the Cape of Good Hope places the Allies at a considerable disadvantage, not only at sea but on land and in the air as well. For example, the Germans can switch squadrons from the western air front to the eastern or vice versa, by flying them only 1,200 miles—one day's travel for a bomber. They have all the railroads and highways of Europe along which to send the heavy ground equipment entailed. But the British, operating on exterior lines, have to cover many times that distance and have to send essential impedimenta and maintenance units by ship, the slowest transport method of all.

Another effect of the sea situation on air fighting is that it compels the British to use on the western approaches to this country numbers of airplanes that otherwise could be used to intensify the bombing assault on Germany upon which so much is held to depend as the Nazis gather themselves for a renewal of big-scale operations in the East.

Vichy Has More Planes Than France Had in '39

By the Associated Press

Vichy, Free France, April 6

Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, French Secretary of Aviation, has disclosed that the Vichy Government has received "special permission," presumably from the Germans, to increase its air force and now has approximately 1,000 modern war planes, or more than France had at the beginning of the war.

"In addition a big effort has been made to reconstitute the lines of empire interest—a reconstitution which aided powerfully in upholding French sovereignty over her colonial territories. Thus, the air link between the mother country and Djibouti plays a big part in the magnificent resistant of that colony to British pressure."

The Free French press service asserted today that France was scheduled to produce 6,000 planes in 1942 and that all but 1,000 were for Germany.

The remaining 1,000, it said were for Vichy's armed forces.

Navy Statistics Refute Rumors

CHICAGO, April 6 (AP)—Lynn Stambaugh, National Commander of the American Legion, in a radio address last night quoted a statement he credited to Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, saying that "the nation's Pacific Fleet in ships, planes, and men is even stronger today than it was before Dec. 7."

He quoted a statement from former Commander Ed Hayes, now a special assistant to Secretary Knox, which said:

"The Navy Department is aware of the many rumors which have arisen about the Japanese action at Pearl Harbor, rumors so fantastic in some cases as to include the whispered statement that the Pacific Fleet was completely wiped out. I am authorized by Secretary Knox to state for the first time that as of this date, and for some time past, the Pacific Fleet in ships, planes, and men today is even stronger than it was before December seventh."

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(Continued)

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77 Japanese Planes Toll in Pacific War

Continued from Page 1

transport, and an unidentified ship.

In the Philippines, General Wainwright's men frustrated attempts at a fresh landing on the east coast of Bataan Peninsula, while driving back the fifth heavy land assault within a fortnight.

India:

Japanese bombers carried the war to India proper today by raids on two coastal cities north of Madras, the British announced officially. The planes were based on an aircraft carrier, operating with a Japanese task force in the Bay of Bengal.

Nizampatam, a town situated at the mouth of the Kistna River, was attacked twice.

Cocanada also was raided. It is on the coast north of Nizampatam. Both lie between Madras and Calcutta.

The raids followed closely on an attack Sunday on Colombo, Ceylon, in which the British defenders shot down 27 planes and damaged 30 others.

American Flying Fortress bombers, pouncing on the Japanese for the second time from newly established bases in India, set huge fires roaring in docks at Rangoon, Burma, April 3.

A communiqué from Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton's headquarters at New Delhi said that three fires were started at Rangoon and that despite challenging Japanese fighters, all the attacking force returned safely to their base.

Twenty-five of the Japanese pilots were shot down by British fighter planes which roared into action at the first blast of the sirens, it was announced. The other two were downed by antiaircraft gunners during low-flying machine-gun attacks.

In a radiocast last night, Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, commander in chief of armed forces on Ceylon, said about 75 Japanese aircraft bombed the harbor area, Ratmalana Railway, and the airdrome.

He confirmed earlier suggestions that the planes operated from an aircraft carrier, adding that it was doubtful whether the damaged craft could have returned to their ship.

He said half of the civilian fatalities were patients at a hospital.

The Ceylon commander called the losses inflicted on the Japanese by the Royal Air Force "a great piece of work" and extended congratulations on the fliers' success. He also praised the people's behavior, which, he said, "set an example for courage and calmness second to none, rivaling that of the people of Great Britain.

"It was not a matter of luck that we got off so lightly," he said, "but entirely due to the manner in which we prepared ourselves."

Military sources in London said that the raid was a prelude to an attempt to knock out the British naval base in Trincomalee Bay on the eastern shore of the island.

The ultimate objective of the Japanese appeared to be an effort to clear the Indian Ocean of its last-remaining barrier to westward aggression toward India and the Ceylon-Calcutta Allied supply route since the occupation of the Andaman Islands, 850 miles to the northeast, on March 25.

The Japanese opened their attack at 8 a. m. with dive-bombing and machine-gun raids aimed principally at Colombo's harbor district.

There was no immediate indication that either the Trincomalee base or the harbor at Galle Point had been bombed.

As air-raid sirens sounded and the civilian population hastened to prepared shelters, British fighter planes took to the air to intercept the low-flying Japanese.

Southwest Pacific:

The All-India Radio broadcast Sydney dispatches today saying the Japanese had made additional small landings in the Solomon Islands, threatening New Caledonia and the New Hebrides, on Australia's northeastern flank.

The forces were said to have been landed from destroyers, the radiocast, heard by CBS, said.

The New Hebrides are jointly ruled by the French and British. New Caledonia is under Free-French control.

Meanwhile at a cost of only three planes, Allied fliers were reported to have destroyed at least 20 Japanese aircraft and damaged a number of others as the battle for air superiority ranged throughout the week end over Australia and the islands to the north.

Possibility that the toll of enemy aircraft might be still greater was seen as detailed reports were awaited on an attack which American and Australian airmen carried out April 5 on the Japanese base at Koepang, Capital of Dutch Timor.

A communiqué described the assault, pressed home in the face of intense aircraft fire, as successful and said columns of smoke were seen rising from the target as the raiders turned homeward. Details, however, were not immediately disclosed.

The raid followed attacks April 4 on Koepang and Lae, New Guinea, in which 11 Japanese planes were reported destroyed on the ground and 14 others damaged. No Allied losses were reported in these assaults.

Japanese offensive gestures during the week end, which included attacks on Darwin, Australia, and Port Moresby, New Guinea, cost the enemy at least nine planes, communiqués said.

Seven of these—five bombers and two fighters—were shot down over Darwin April 4 in an air battle in which the Allies lost three planes. The other two were downed over Port Moresby—one April 4 and one April 5.

Darwin also was attacked again Sunday by seven Japanese bombers escorted by fighters, but apparently none of the raiders were downed.

A communiqué said that damage resulting from the week-end raids on Darwin and Port Moresby was small and no casualties were reported. Darwin has undergone 13 raids to date and Port Moresby 22.

Commenting on the progress of the air war, Air Minister A. S. Drakeford declared that Australia's defenses were functioning well. He said a series of "air umbrellas" being worked out to meet Japanese attacks already were functioning at Darwin and Port Moresby, but declined to disclose details.

An expression of optimism also came from Army Minister Francis Forde, who said in a speech at Sydney:

"In spite of the continuing gravity of the Pacific situation, it is not unwise to say that Australia's position is distinctly easier than it was a couple of months ago."

The Government Supply Department in Canberra, meanwhile, announced that restrictions had been imposed on the rubber industry which would end production of all nonessential articles in order to step up manufacture of tires, boot soles, and other war supplies.

As to the fighting at sea, American submarines have sunk or damaged four Japanese warships.

The United States Navy announced that the submersibles had:

Sunk a Japanese light cruiser near Christmas Island, south of Java.

Damaged another light cruiser with two torpedo hits in the same vicinity. After scoring its first hit, the submarine trailed its victim, and scored with the second on the following day.

Damaged two seaplane tenders near Bali.

Besides these successes, the Navy also reported the submarines had damaged a Japanese naval supply ship near Lambok Island and a large transport, and one unidentified ship near Bali.

In all, the Army and Navy have classified 29 Japanese warships as sunk, seven as "sunk or probably sunk," four "believed sunk," and two "possibly sunk." In addition 40 have been damaged.

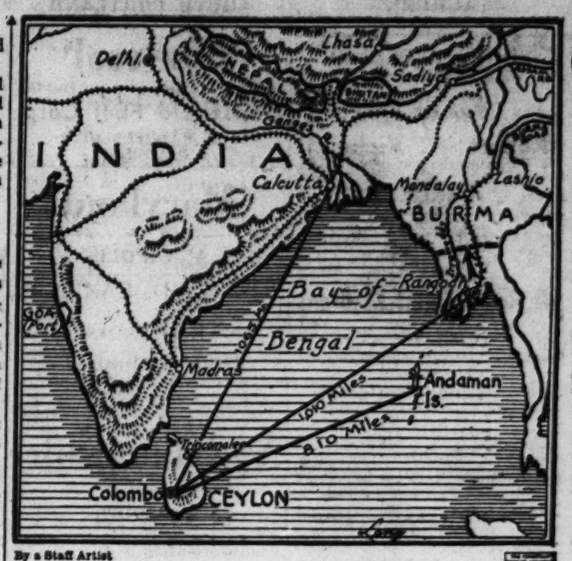
Meanwhile, 25 American naval ships of all types have been listed as "sunk."

Philippines:

The United States War Department announced today that American-Filipino forces in Bataan had repulsed another heavy attack on the right center of their line, and frustrated a new attempt by the Japanese to land troops on the east coast of Bataan under cover of darkness.

An assault against the line Sunday was made with great force, a communiqué reported, with the support of tanks, artillery, and dive bombers, but the defenders stopped it after hard fighting. The Japanese were unable to extend the slight gains they had made the day before, the Department said, and suffered heavy losses, including a dive bomber shot down by anti-aircraft artillery.

The landing attempt on the east coast of Bataan was halted by light artillery fire from the American-Filipino beach defenses.



By a Staff Artist

Ceylon, Japanese Target

Map shows how Ceylon, target of Japanese aerial attack, dominates the Bay of Bengal, giving distances to surrounding key points. Broken line and black arrow in Burma indicate battlefront between Japanese and Allied forces north of Rangoon. This port was attacked by American Flying Fortresses on the night of April 3.

U. S. Establishes Consulate In Free French African Area

Continued from Page 1

the Gulf of Guinea to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Egypt and the Red Sea.

Loss Would Be Hard Blow

Although large-scale military action appears virtually impossible in this region, its loss to the Axis not only would menace the back door to British-held Northeast Africa but would also give the Germans control of territory opposite the eastern bulge of still inadequately protected South America.

American-built bombers, taking off from Brazil, are crossing this area in steadily increasing numbers while the Gulf of Guinea to Khartoum supply routes are expected to increase markedly the amount of American supplies reaching the British Middle Eastern Command.

While recognition of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's control over French Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons makes no change in the United States' relations with Vichy France, the opening of the Consulate General is expected to act as a spur to Free French enthusiasm, which was seriously dampened when this Government officially rebuked the Free French for their seizure of the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon south of Newfoundland.

Sugar Deal on with Vichy

As a possible sop to Vichy feelings, this country is now negotiating with the French Government for the purchase of 200,000 tons of sugar from Martinique and Guadeloupe, French Caribbean possessions.

Experienced Man for Part

Maynard Barnes, American Foreign Service Officer who has served with diplomatic rank in the United States Embassy at Paris and Vichy, will be Consul General at Brazzaville, indicating the importance attached to the post. Meanwhile, Laurence Taylor, who only recently returned from that area, will precede Mr. Barnes in order to establish the new office.

Furnishing a background against which to assess the significance of America's diplomatic entry into French Equatorial Africa is the week end word from Vichy that the Germans are now permitting France to re-establish the French Air Force for the purpose of countering British attacks.

Gen. Jean-Joseph-Marie Bergeret, French Secretary of State for Aviation, declared in an address at the opening of the French Aviation Exhibition that France now possesses approximately 1,000 modern warplanes. Since this is a considerably greater number of late vintage planes than France had at the outbreak of the war, there is some disposition here to question M. Bergeret's statement.

It is recognized, however, that Berlin might like nothing better than to see a reconstituted French Air Force take up the task of meeting British aerial attacks upon French factories working for Germany. Such a situation would not only relieve part of the strain upon the Luftwaffe, but would also further widen the breach between the former democratic allies, it is felt.

Pétain-Laval Move Held Blocked by U. S.

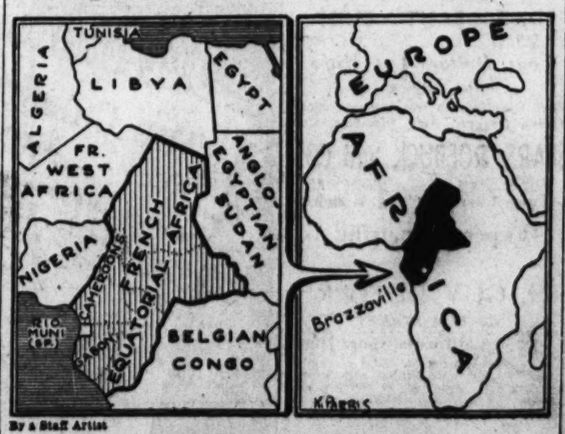
By the Associated Press

Vichy, Unoccupied France, April 6

The Paris newspaper Nouveaux Temps said today that United States pressure had blocked a rapprochement of Marshal Pétain and Pierre Laval and that the Axis powers were "through with France" because of her failure to collaborate.

The writer, Jean Luchaire, warned that the Axis would take large slices of the French empire unless Vichy took side with Germany.

Map of Free French Africa



By a Staff Artist

U. S. Recognizes de Gaulle Here

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"Very Gallant Gentleman"

London

During the last war a large flying boat and its fighter escort were on patrol over the North Sea when the fighter was forced to make a crash landing on the water. When the flying boat had picked up the crew it was found that the extra weight would not permit the boat to leave the water again and as there was a very rough sea running the wings soon became damaged and the engines put out of action.

The flying boat had on board three pigeons and after several days of drifting one pigeon was released with a message and a few days later another bird was sent on its way. Apparently neither bird reached home as no rescue vessels appeared. The meagre supply of water and food was rapidly diminishing.

Finally the officer in command released the last bird with an urgent SOS. This bird flew through fog and rain for hundreds of miles, and, unable to reach its own loft, landed at a lonely lookout station. Here the men transmitted the message and tried to nurse the pigeon back to health and strength but they were unsuccessful, as the journey had, apparently, been too strenuous.

The crews of the flying boat and their fighter companions were rescued just in time and when they came to take up duty again these officers asked that the bird be handed over to them. He was given an honored place in the gunroom of the station with the following little engraved plate to his memory:

"Very Gallant Gentleman."
—T. I. L.

* * *

This incident was recalled to the writer through a very similar incident which occurred in the present war when an RAF crew was forced down in the North Sea. A carrier pigeon escaped and returned to its owner (who had loaned it to the RAF). He rang up the aerodrome. There the navigator from a knowledge of the cruising speed of the bird estimated the probable distance the bird had travelled to land. An airplane went to search and found the crew in their dinghy.

T. I. L. was attached to the station to which the bird the "Very Gallant Gentleman" returned in the last war and knew the men personally.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Electric Pencils Write on Metal and Leather?

Electric "pencils" are of three general types. One type makes use of a vibrating cutting tool set in motion by an electro-magnet. A second type uses the heating effect of a current of electricity flowing through a section of resistance wire and marks wood or leather on the principle of a branding iron. A third type, useful only on metal surfaces, does its marking by means of a tiny electric arc between the point of the "pencil" and the metal surface that is to be engraved.

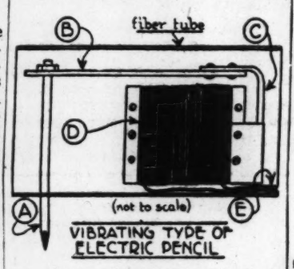
The accompanying sketch shows the working parts of a vibrating type of electric pencil. This type, incidentally, may readily be made by any ingenious home craftsman.

The cutting or engraving tool, A, may be made from a drill rod, the end being ground to a point and hardened. The tool is screwed into a hole at one end of the armature, B, the armature being drilled and tapped for the purpose, and is held firmly in place by a lock nut or lock washer and nut.

The armature is riveted to the armature bracket, C, which holds the bar so that there is a clearance of 1-16 inch between it and the electromagnet, D, when the circuit is open. The electromagnet windings are connected by wire cord, E, to a plug-in socket to an alternating current source. This type of pencil will not work on direct current. The mechanism of the pencil may conveniently be housed in fiber tubing, through which the engraving tool projects.

When connected with an alternating current the armature and its attached engraving tool move up and down rapidly. This is because as the current reverses its direction, the polarity of the electromagnet reverses likewise, with the result that during one half of the alternating current cycle the electromagnet strongly attracts the armature, pulling it down, and during the other half it repels the armature with equal vigor, allowing the spring tension of the bracket to draw it up again.

This type of pencil is useful in



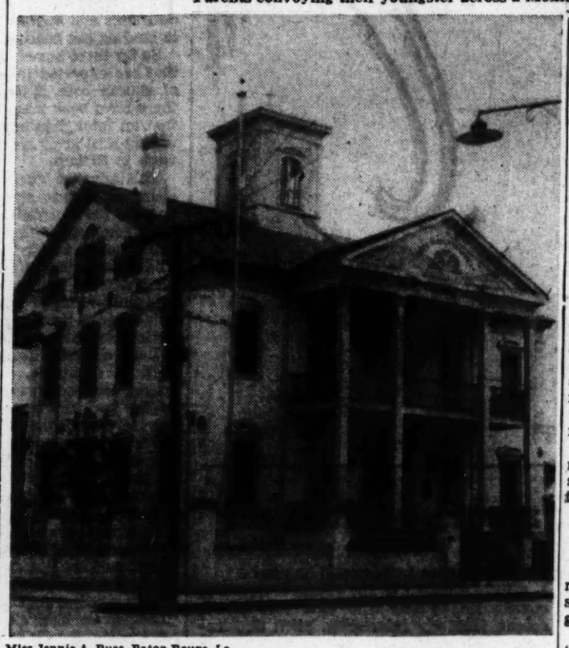
engraving name plates, putting initials on tools, laying out metal templates, and for various kinds of home craftwork.

—W. P. Keasbey

Camera Club Oddities

Gladys Daywood, Hollywood, Calif.

Parents convoying their youngster across a Mexican highway.



Miss Jennie A. Russ, Baton Rouge, La.

St. Martinville, La., claims this is the only post office in the United States that occupies a building which was originally a home.

Daily Quotation

God, give us Peace! not such as lulls to sleep,
But sword on thigh and brow with purpose knit!
And let our ship of state to harbor sweep,
Her ports all up, her battle-lanterns lit,
And her leashed thunders gathering for the leap.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

In Lighter Vein

Camouflage

A small child was taken recently from the level South to a holiday among Scottish hills. She arrived at night and next morning woke to see a hillside patterned with heather.

"Look, mother!" she said. "They've even camouflaged the hills."—Exchange.

A Family Affair

MacTavish purchased a pair of boots, which were guaranteed for a year.

After eleven months he returned, and complained that they were not standing up to the guarantee.

"Are you sure they fit you all right?" asked the manager.

"They fit me a' richt," was the reply, "but my brother on night shift says they're a bit too tight for him."—Independent Forester.

Our War Effort

For every 24 cars we are not making this year we have saved steel and rubber enough for a single 27-ton medium tank.

For each car we are not making this year we have saved enough tin to coat 1,000 cans in which to put food for soldiers and sailors.

For every 700 cars we are not making this year we have saved enough aluminum to make one fighter plane.

For each car we are not making this year we have saved enough nickel to make 100 pounds of nickel steel for armor plate, projectiles and armor-piercing bullets.

For every car that isn't made this year we will have saved great quantities of steel, nickel, rubber, chrome, zinc, copper, tin, aluminum and other materials—saved them to make weapons to help win the war—Chicago Daily News.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bilin (bē'-lin) — River of Burma.

Châtel, Yves (ēv shä'-tĕl')— New Governor of Algiers.

Gzhatsk (g'zhätsk)—Closest foothold to Moscow maintained by the Germans.

Holmquist, Gen. Ivar (ē'-vär hōlm'-kvist) — Sweden's Army head.

Kang Teh (käng' tĕ')—Emperor of Manchukuo.

Medina, Isaías (ē'-sä-ē'-äs mä-thē'-nä) — President of Venezuela.

Tamm, Admiral Fabian (fä'-bē-än täm) — Chief of the Swedish Navy.

Waesche, Rear Admiral R. R. (wā'-shē) — Commandant of the United States Coast Guard.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Amur (ä-mo͝or')—River between Manchuria and the Far Eastern region of Soviet Russia.

Bengal (bĕn-gôl')—A province in British India, also a bay of the Indian Ocean.

Dili (dĭl'-ē)—Japanese-held airdrome, capital of Portuguese Timor.

Nikolaevsk (nē'-kō-lä'-yĕfsk)—Town of Soviet Russia, Far Eastern region, on the Amur River.

Sidra (sĭd'-rä) — Gulf indenting the northern coast of Africa.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Readers—

of the Daily Features Page are also its main contributors. If you are not aware of this fact you now have a cordial invitation to submit items for the various departments such as the Camera Club, Sunny Hours column, Lighter Vein, Anecdotes, Vocations, and Party Fun.

Payment will be made at our current rates.

A stamped return envelope insures the return of rejected material.

Daily Features Editor

Just for Fun— —By Dunkel

Daily Anecdote

Remembered

One day Oscar Wilde entered a toy shop on Regent Street, in London, and to the young clerk said: "Young lady, I want a Noah's Ark, please; not one of your modern Noah's Arks, but a good old-fashioned one, one in which Noah is the same size as the dove, and the dove the same size as the elephant."

"I think I know what you mean, sir," the clerk replied, "and I believe we have one of those old things upstairs."

The article was brought down, dusted off, and laid upon the counter. Wilde opened the lid and peered in.

"Ah, yes," he exclaimed, "there they are. There is Noah, the same size as the dove, and the dove the same size as the elephant. But say! Even yet I cannot be positively certain it is exactly what I want, unless, young lady, you will allow me to taste Noah's head."

"Certainly, sir, if you like," said the astonished clerk.

And then Oscar lapped the paint as he had done in his childhood. A light of recognition dawned on his face. "Yes, yes," he exclaimed, "that's what I want."

A Verse for Today . . .

He bindeth the floods from overflowing; and the thing that is hid bringeth he forth to light.—Job. 28:11

Brevities

Detroit News: Strange that no super-colossal tomato on the seed catalog cover has so far been named National Debt.

Punch ©: Soap is no longer supplied on trains. And the old economy is maintained of using passengers' gloves to clean carriage door-handles.

Grit: One of the easiest things to understand, yet the hardest to learn, is that the time to save money is when you've got some.

It Has Been Said of Teaching—

Thoroughly to teach another is the best way to learn for yourself. —Tryon Edwards.

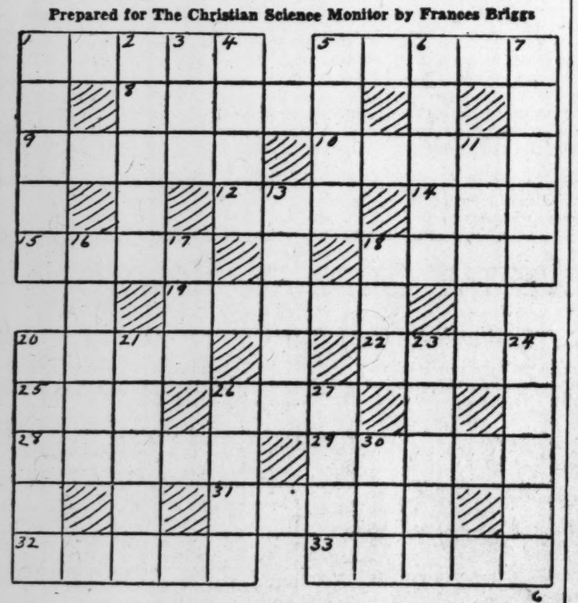
Instruction in things moral is most necessary to the making of the highest type of citizenship.—Theodore Roosevelt.

Whatever you would have your children become, strive to exhibit in your own life and conversation.—Mrs. Sigourney.

Let our teaching be full of ideas, not stuffed only with facts.—Anatole France.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was a famous Hungarian pianist?
5—A pilot of a plane is called what?
8—What is a dense shelly concretion formed within shell of some mollusks?
9—What is a machine for sowing seeds in rows?
10—What are minute quantities?
12—What is a bulky piece of felled timber?
14—What is a track worn into ground by a wheel?
15—What are the small holes in needles?
18—Who wrote of Euphues?
19—What is so-called Black Republic?
20—Step.
22—What is stretch of ground patrolled by a sentry?
25—Who was a goddess of infatuation?
26—What is one of long supports of a piece of furniture?
28—What is a Californian wild plum?
29—Who was little girl who followed a remarkable rabbit?
31—Mercutio is friend to what Shakespearean character?
32—What is pixie of straw for tying onions in bunches?
33—Who is made governor of Barataria in "Don Quixote"?

Down

1—What is a projecting ridge or raised edge?
2—Very large mail is what?
3—What is a kind of Oriental cymbal?
4—High in stature.
5—What did Barbara Frietchie wave?
6—Pygmalion's famous statue was made of what?
7—Covered with rust.
11—What creatures are supposed to be simborn?
13—What fruit is an important source of oil?
16—Who wrote "The Land of Heart's Desire"?
17—Pronoun.
18—What is one of the two fleshy borders of the mouth?
20—If you followed in Vollerra's footsteps, you would do what?
21—Who is Frederick's daughter in "As You Like It?"
23—What constellation represents a hunting belt?
24—What is 8th letter of Greek alphabet?
26—What is one of most ancient stringed instruments of music?
27—What is Sarah's surname in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit"?
30—Meadow.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*J. Waddington Wink Is Too Generous*

By Le Pelley

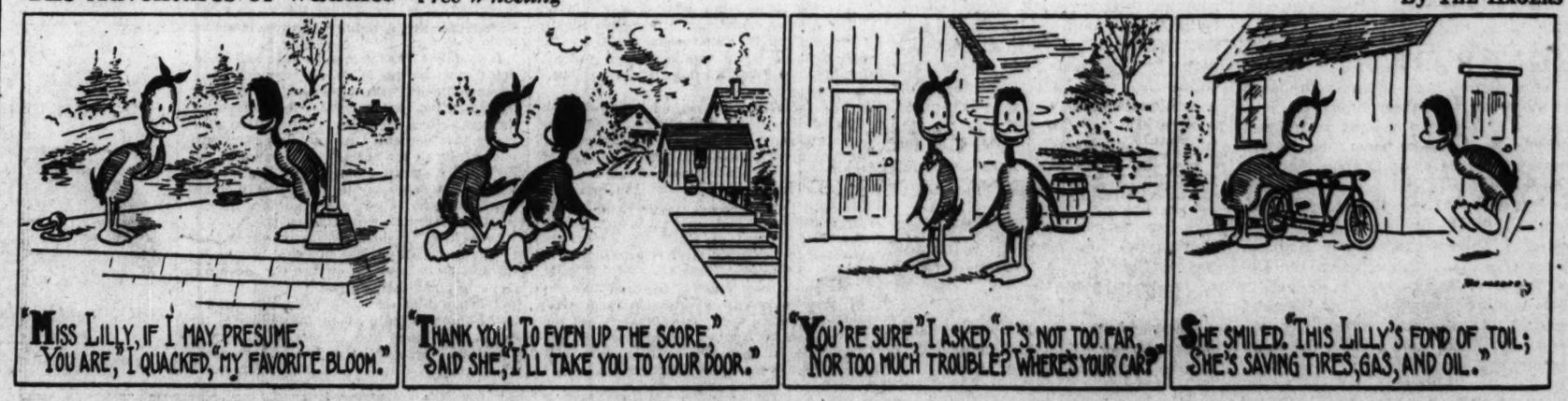
WE'LL HAVE TO GIVE YOUR TEN DOLLARS BACK, MR. WINK — THE CLUB IS GOING TO BE AN AIR RAID POST...
AH...BUT NO.... WE'LL MAKE IT TWENTY DOLLARS
IT ISN'T THE MONEY, DON'T YOU SEE... IT'S UP TO US TO DO OUR PART— YOU'LL HAVE TO MOVE!
TUT, TUT... LET'S NOT BE HASTY... ... FIFTY DOLLARS !!
FIFTY DOLLARS ??? BUT MR. WINK...
JUST FOR A WEEK!
SOMETHING IS QUEER, POPPY — MR. WINK DOESN'T WANT TO COOPERATE.
YOU MEAN SOMETHING IS ROTTEN ... AND IT ISN'T ALL IN DENMARK ??
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*See?*

By Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Free Wheeling*

By The Hagers


"MISS LILLY, IF I MAY PRESUME, YOU ARE," I QUACKED, "MY FAVORITE BLOOM."
"THANK YOU! TO EVEN UP THE SCORE," SAID SHE, "I'LL TAKE YOU TO YOUR DOOR."
"YOU'RE SURE," I ASKED, "IT'S NOT TOO FAR, NOR TOO MUCH TROUBLE? WHERE'S YOUR CAR?"
SHE SMILED. "THIS LILLY'S FOND OF TOIL; SHE'S SAVING TIRES, GAS, AND OIL."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

To Tokyo via Ceylon?

Japanese raiders who escaped from their attempted "Pearl Harbor" attack on Ceylon have a sad message for Tokyo. "The British were ready; they had fighter planes," is the gist of it. This was supposed to be a surprise. Colombo, capital of Ceylon, is 900 miles across the Bay of Bengal from the nearest Japanese base. As in the raids on Hawaii, the Philippines and Dutch Indies, the planes came from carriers. That Ceylon was prepared to give them a riddling reception is reassuring.

The Japanese may still try landing in Ceylon, which is scarcely farther afield than New Guinea and other spots where they have landed. Ceylon, almost as large as the State of Maine, offers the same long and hard-to-defend coast line and the same riches and strategic advantages as Luzon in the Philippines. Indeed, as was well explained in an exclusive article in this newspaper a month ago, Ceylon is so much the key to the Indian Ocean that the Japanese must continue to be interested in it.

Yet the loss of more than one-third of their force in the first attack can hardly encourage them. Indeed, Tokyo might read the air news of the week end as a warning of things to come. For American Flying Fortresses carried the fighting to the enemy in a highly effective raid on the Japanese base on the Andaman Islands, while Australians and Americans knocked down eighteen Japanese planes in and around Australia. This news was tempered by release of a report showing enemy planes sank three additional American warships in the retreat from Java a month ago.

But there are distinct signs that Japan's air-sea forces are being strained to the limit. Successful defense as at Ceylon indicates that a supply of fighter planes such as might have saved Singapore or Java is now available at the key base of the Indian Ocean. If similar air support can be got to the hard-pressed British-Chinese-American forces in Burma, they may be able to check the most immediately dangerous Japanese thrust. If they hold, then the tide may really begin to turn.

For successful counterattacks, such as those on the Japanese bases on the Andamans and the islands north of Australia hold a hint of what is in store for Toyko if the road through India to China can be kept open until Flying Fortresses begin to strike back from China against Japan's home islands. News of a Japanese raid on an American airfield in China indicates that a beginning may not be long delayed. This base is as close to Sasebo, the Japanese naval base, as Calcutta—supposedly the base for the Andaman Island raid—is to the Andamans.

China is the best hope for an early United Nations offensive against Japan. Naval attack, or even a combined air-sea effort to push up from Australia and the Dutch Indies, offers great risks and little likelihood of success until America's two-ocean navy is much nearer completion. But if China and the Indian-Burmese road to China are held in 1942, Japan itself and all its lines to the south can be attacked by air.

Were China not held, the problem of getting at Japan might take years to solve. From a military standpoint that fact makes the conversations between Indian leaders and Sir Stafford Cripps of major importance to Americans. That fact explains why Washington is so eager to hear that General Stilwell and his Chinese are holding below Mandalay. That fact suggests that Ceylon might become the first stop on the road to Tokyo.

The Justice Department Acts

The United States Department of Justice is to be commended for taking the direct course to find out whether certain individuals widely suspected of illegal interference with the war effort have in fact violated the Federal statutes. The arrests of William Dudley Pelley, publisher of the "Galilean"; George W. Christians, leader of the Crusader White Shirts, and three others in the last ten days on charges of sedition or related offenses will operate to bring into the courts the question of the propriety of their activities.

This method faces squarely the issue of necessary wartime limits on free speech rather than making an oblique attack on the men concerned. It requires that the cases against them be presented under the accredited rules of evidence and that the accused have ample opportunity to defend their conduct. The result should be to obtain judicial precedents by which the Department of Justice may be guided in determining whether to proceed against others whose utterances apparently tend to incite disloyalty among soldiers or civilians.

"Keep 'em Laughing!"

Everybody who has ever known a soldier or sailor knows that he never has any money except on pay-day. For that reason the action of the USO in abrogating the small admission charge for stage shows is meeting with applause at the 200 camps, bases, and posts in the United States.

Just why a man in uniform never has any money may be a mystery to his parents, but those who were in the service back in the naïve days of World War One may remember that they used to sing a touching ditty which began, "All we do is sign the payroll." There were deductions for Liberty Loan payments, insurance, allotments for dependents, advances, et cetera, before a fellow got around to settling with Bill the Hamburger Man and others. Even now, with not so many fixed charges, a service man does not always have "two bits" in his pocket.

Twenty-five professional companies are touring the camps today and over a million men have passed through the camp theater turnstiles. The USO slogan is "Keep 'em Laughing," and that's much easier to do if a fellow doesn't have to stay outside because he hasn't the price of admission.

Britain Breaks a Precedent

The most remarkable thing about the appointment of Sir James Grigg to be Secretary of State for War in the British Government is that the British should think it so remarkable. What, it might be thought, could be more natural than to select a man who was Permanent Undersecretary at the War Office, and from his position might be supposed to know all there is to be known about the Service?

But that is not the way things are done in Great Britain—except in wartime, when rules are freely swept aside. The Government, consisting of Ministers responsible to Parliament, is in one category; in quite a different category are the salaried officials whose profession is that of the permanent Civil Service. Ministers are Ministers; Civil Servants are Civil Servants.

The former are appointed by the Prime Minister, and are responsible to Parliament for the conduct of their offices. It is for them to determine policy, to defend it in Parliament, to take all the praise and all the blame for anything that is right or wrong. They live before the public, and the public judges them.

But a Civil Servant is one whose function it is to carry out policies dictated from above. Generally he has entered the profession in early manhood, and remains in it. Governments come and go, but he stays, and serves each in turn. He acquires by long service all the practical knowledge which concerns the running of a Government department, and he and his fellow bureaucrats preserve and hand on its tradition, ready to serve and guide the politician who at any moment, inexperienced, may be made responsible for the whole conduct of a great department of State.

In theory they have no policy—they do as they are told. If they make mistakes, it is the Minister who is blamed. if they are criticized, it is the Minister and not they who must reply in public. They have only one allegiance, and that is to their Service. "Not for them to reason why."

None the less, even officials are men. Being human and, for the most part, intelligent beings, they may have their own views (unofficially) about policies, and may even bring their influence to bear on the minds of Ministers. In fact, some Ministers are more the servants of officials than the officials are of them. But precisely because of the danger that bureaucrats might prove too human it is thought wise (in Britain) that they should be immune from the promptings of ambition; that they shall never be suspected of giving advice to Ministers from party motives or with any view to their own advancement.

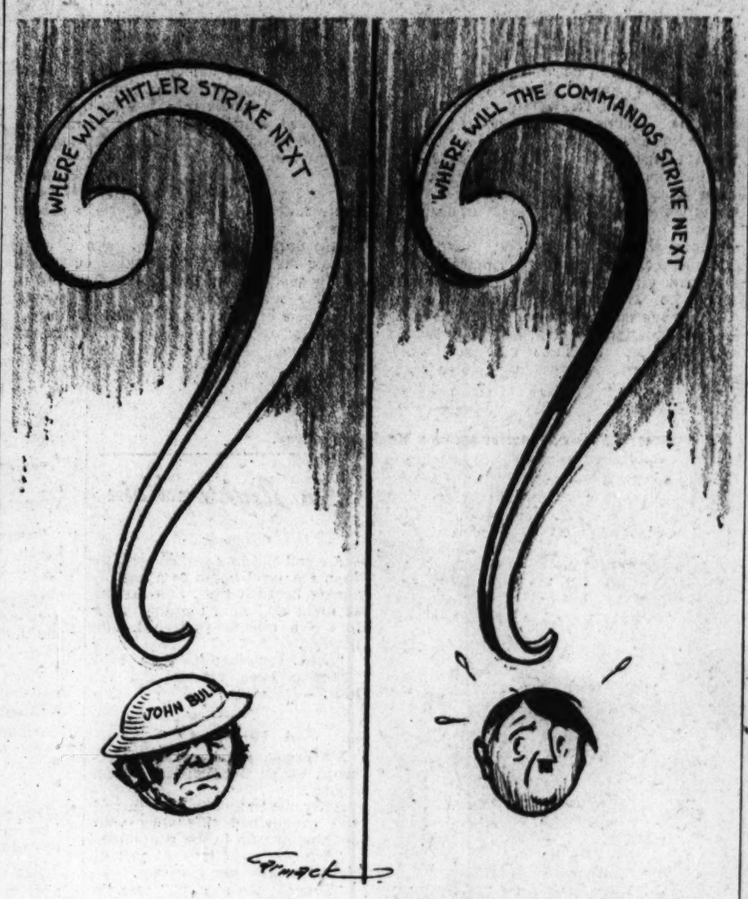
In the main it has proved a sound rule that the permanent officials should be kept out of political life. But in wartime such rules cannot be meticulously kept. It happened that in the War Office there was a certain official of exceptional ability, Mr. Churchill spotted him. He dragged him into the limelight and made him War Minister.

But that, it may be noted, was not to be regarded as a precedent.

So far the lebensraum movement in Washington has resulted in nothing more serious than a peaceful invasion of neighboring States.

One successful advance on the southeastern front which no one has been able to stop is that of Spring.

Two Sides to This Question



Two Views of the Japanese Question

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As an acquaintance of and friend to many Japanese aliens, whose children were schoolmates of my own children, I am writing to express appreciation for the charitable treatment of a delicate subject appearing in The Christian Science Monitor under the heading: "Defense Posts in United States Filled by Japanese."

After years of training these Japanese citizens in the ways of this great democratic nation; preaching and teaching the doctrine of freedom and equality, it seems most inconsistent and unjust to peremptorily demote their social and civil standing and uproot them from positions in our industries which most of them have earned by sheer ability and efficiency.

Through the years of our dealings with these people we have found them much like other human beings in their response to acts of friendship and trust. Nor do we predict that it would take decades to restore their confidence in our own sincerity after this war is over. As a matter of fact, the Japanese on the Pacific Coast have been courteous, patient, tolerant, and forgiving under many trying circumstances.

That a relative resides in Japan should be no more valid reason for discrimination than that a Caucasian had a relative residing in Italy or Germany. Such a rule carried to its full limits would create quite an exclusion. The theory that all Japanese have had a hand in planning and plotting against the United States the past couple of decades is preposterous.

The divine justice that would not destroy the city of Sodom if ten righteous should be found in it (Gen. 18:32) will certainly approve fair and courageous action toward Pacific Coast Japanese. To compare our Japanese colonies to the situation in Hawaii is hardly accurate since there is a vast difference in the moral standards. The absence of the mixed race complex on the Pacific Coast is a credit to the Japanese and their organized associations and churches.

Loomis, Calif. HERBERT N. LEAR

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A little sidelight on the Japanese question, contributed by one who took part in the recent, intensely interesting, alien registration.

Together with close to 200 other workers and registrars, I enjoyed a splendid opportunity to observe "enemy aliens," who through no fault of their own seemed to be caught in a spot here. We tried to express all the kindness and consideration we knew toward them.

By about the third day of constant dealing with the Japanese, remarks of sympathy by the workers seemed to be replaced by incredulity as to the verity of their statements. For example, the question as to whether they had any relatives serving in the Japanese army was answered in the negative 100 per cent; also the question as to their affiliations with societies, organizations, etc., was answered in the negative 100 per cent.

The Japanese gave the impression of registering as one unit, one family, and the thought of division among them just is not there. The other nationalities registered more as individuals. Even though some have been here thirty and forty years, they do not understand a word of English and to them California is just a part of Japan. Some maintain their wives and children in Japan. The youngsters are devoted to their parents and filled out the questionnaire for them, and for their illiterate neighbors, in the one way, all alike.

During this intimate procedure of trying to record their individual histories it was hard to believe that any of them are other than loyal Japanese citizens. They are not frank; their attitude of innocence and humility doesn't carry conviction.

Folks out here have gotten over the belief that a great many Japanese are loyal American citizens. So many things have happened; trusted gardeners and workers are now in detention camp. I know everyone who worked on the registration is thoroughly cured. They got the "feel of it."

Los Angeles, Calif. M. I. G.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mystery Man

NEW YORK CITY

The little man in brown was out in the Park again this morning. He has reddish hair and Van Dyke beard, and I never saw him wearing a hat even in winter; he wears a coat then but it seems to be only a gesture to the convention that you ought to wear a coat in winter, for he never buttons it up.

People always gather to watch him. At first they stare, as if they couldn't believe the evidence of their eyes. What in the world is that he's doing? According to their kind, they stay on and watch, sometimes with wondering smiles, or they shake their heads and go away, as if it was all too much for them which, indeed, it usually is.

It took me a long time to find out the answer; a couple of years, as I remember it. I used to see him every day for a week or so and then not again for maybe a month or two. But when I saw him he was always doing the same thing. Once I saw him on Fifth Avenue, crossing Forty-eighth Street, and somehow he didn't seem like the same person at all, for he was just walking along, briskly. Everyman walking about his business along a busy street.

You wonder, of course, what this thing is that he does which makes him an object of such curiosity. He has a little package in his left hand and with his right thumb and forefinger he pinches something from it which he tosses into the air. His best days are days when there is a breeze; but if the air is still he creates his own breeze, tossing the little pinches of white from him, and hoisting them onto a level of air current by briskly blowing at them.

He knows people gather to watch him, but he never pays any attention to them. Once or twice I have seen adults start to ask him a question but, without being rude or disagreeable, he manages subtly to turn back questions at the source. With children it is different. If they clatter up to him crying, "Hey, Mister, what you doing?" he will not stop, or look at them, but you see his lips move, and you know that he is imparting information to them. The children become so entranced by what he has to tell them that they close in on him and the whole thing speedily takes on the atmosphere of a private conversation upon which an adult would hesitate to eavesdrop or intrude.

Taxi drivers, delivery boys, postmen, street sweepers, messenger boys, women airing dogs, park-loafers are all among his ever-widening audience. Yesterday morning an extremely hard-looking individual hove-to alongside me and, after a few minutes' study said, with profound curiosity, "You know what he's doing?" I did, so I explained. The hard lines in his face softened, his eyes became full of kindness and interest, and a sort of surprised discovery, too; finally he said, "Now that's what I call a nice idea. A real nice idea. You'd think there'd be more, these days, that'd think up things like that to do."

It usually takes the man about a half hour, doing what he has to do. He is under average height and with a certain thin delicacy of proportion, but a certain incisiveness of manner. When he finishes, he wads up the paper that contained his supplies, and puts it carefully in the nearest trash barrel. Then he usually stands for a few minutes, surveying the scene of his task; and then he trots away as if he hadn't an idea in the world that anyone was noticing him.

What is it he does? Well, the white stuff is absorbent cotton. The bits that he pinches off and blows into the air are for the birds. To help build their nests.

I heard him say to a little boy, "It's a great thing to learn about the habits of the birds, little boy. And, if you help them to build their nests, it helps you to learn about them."

JANET MABIE

The Wide Horizon

Resisting Mental Invasion

By Mallory Browne

LONDON

Crocuses are coming up through barbed-wire barricades in London's parks. Gazing at their lavender and white and yellow beauty, one feels momentarily that the war must have gone with the winter wind.

Yet at the same time there are disturbing elements in the situation that almost make one believe Herr Hitler has already begun his attempt to invade England.

Not that invasion is at all certain. The Axis may prefer to continue its knockout blows at the Empire while coupling its successes elsewhere with the potentialities of invasion in a mental war against Britain itself.

The skies over Britain aren't black with transport planes and gliders; there have been no showers of parachutists and no storm of falling bombs lately; there have been no battles along the coast between the island's defenders and big fleets of barges attempting to land on the beaches.

So far there have been none of those sights that are expected to accompany the ringing of church bells if England is invaded. But there have been many signs in recent weeks that an intangible advance guard of the invading Nazi army has arrived and is hard at work in Britain.

This advance guard consists of the same elements that so successfully prepared the way for the downfall of France in 1940. The main comment is undoubtedly boredom that arises out of inactivity and leads to apathy. The main mental attack on armed forces and civil defense workers in Britain has been this infiltration of apathy which, like rust, eats away at the morale of all armies in long periods of enforced idleness.

Lack of action leads almost inevitably to lack of discipline, and lack of discipline means lowered morale. A striking example of the way this has worked in England in the last nine months occurred recently when there was the first daylight air-raid warning London has had since last June. I was out in the streets at the time and was forcibly struck by the effect which the sirens' doleful wail had on Londoners. Oddly enough, it was like spring sunshine breaking through gray winter clouds. Everyone was cheerful, interested, curious, "on their toes," keen to show that he or she could and would "take it" as well as before and carry on unshaken. So, far from the siren's creating any disturbance or anxiety, it only seemed to provoke a welcome stir, like a stone thrown in a stagnant pond. To me this was picturesque confirmation of my solid conviction that the people of Britain remain fundamentally sound and that if an emergency arises, they will rise to its demands with the same strong moral fiber that distinguished them during the Battle of Britain.

* * *

Nevertheless I am also convinced that Herr Hitler has refrained from any serious bombing raids on England since last summer with the deliberate aim of intensifying the impression of inactivity, which he knew would be particularly great by contrast with the previous eight months of steady or intermittent bombing. I think it can be taken for granted that the past nine months of almost uninterrupted lull are as much an integral part of Hitler's plan for invading England as the "phony" war or the "Sitzkrieg" from September to May were a part of his scheme for breaking through the Maginot Line and invading France.

Now, as then, the pre-invasion attempt includes the use of another of Hitler's favorite weapons: confusion. Propaganda is poured out over the radio, and insidiously suggested in neutral capitals so that it will find its way to London, harping on all the various strategic possibilities: that Hitler is about to attack, that he is not going to attack, that he has his hands so full that Germany is about to crack up, that it is stronger than ever, that it is capable of fighting Russia and invading England at the same time, that Sweden will be the next victim, that Spain will be invaded next, etc.

One has to live in a land which may be invaded any moment before he can fully appreciate the wearing effect of this constant stream of hot-and-cold propaganda. It has not been without its effect in Britain. Herr Hitler once wrote in "Mein Kampf" that he never started a war until he had won it, or words to that effect. His meaning was clear, or rather it is clear now. It is that before launching his armies and his bombing planes against an intended victim he attacks it from within and wages a total war against its mentality, its morale, and its unity.

In August and September of 1940, after the collapse of France, Hitler launched his Luftwaffe against England, hoping to produce with bombs the disorganization and demoralization which he had achieved in France through a combination of circumstances that included Fifth Columnists, political corruption, and social disunity, as well as the tactical novelty of high-speed dive bomber plus tank attack. His attack on Britain failed primarily because the people remained steady and united, strong and cheerful, and full of faith; secondarily—but only secondarily—because of the magnificent fight put up by the pilots of the RAF.

Thus months of vain bombing must have convinced Hitler that he could not invade England with any prospect of success if he had not first undermined and weakened the unity and morale of its defenders, both civilian and military.

To do this has been the objective of his pre-invasion forces for the last six months or more. The tactics employed have been both external and internal. Nazi agents inside the United Kingdom—and Government authorities do not claim to have arrested all of them—have been "supplied from the air," not in this case by parachute but by radio. Broadcasts in English from German and German-controlled stations on the Continent, led by the notorious "Lord Haw Haw," have laid down a continuous barrage of lies and insidious suggestions based on half truths.

* * *

Fifth Columnists, too, seem to have become active in Britain. Fifth Columnism is an intangible foe, hard to combat, or even to locate. Nothing is harder than to pin down a precise case of Fifth Columnism, especially in a free democratic country where criticism of the Government is allowed and even encouraged. So that line between deliberate disloyalty aimed at undermining public morale and frank, helpful criticism is hard to draw.

Nevertheless, from a close watch kept on the workings of British war efforts, both at home and abroad, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that there is a certain amount of Fifth Columnism near the top. Of course, this impression may be mistaken. But I feel it is important to put on record that often when I have had a glimpse of what is happening "on the inside," this glimpse has revealed the disconcerting probability that Fifth Columnists are at work.

It is important to keep this factor clearly in perspective. There are undoubtedly some Nazi sympathizers at large in England today, some of them British citizens, others Germans who have filtered through in the ranks of anti-Nazi refugees. But the number certainly is small.

They cannot and must not be ignored. But the chances are they are so few that they are much less dangerous and damaging to Britain's war effort than a lot of other Nazi pre-invasion forces. Among these must be listed complacency, thinking in a groove, traditional resistance to change, routine opposition to originality, political antagonisms and personal loyalties. Finally there is materialism, selfish insistence on personal comfort, bureaucratic overcaution and delay, cynical or sentimental refusal to face the necessity of choosing between right and wrong, or at least of recognizing that one thing is always nearer right than another, and acting vigorously on this recognition.

* * *

Of course, none of these mental invaders is confined to England. Many are undoubtedly even more rampant in America. Unquestionably some of them are at work in Germany, for that matter, but the point is that the Hitlerian concept of total warfare includes the effort to enlist the aid of these human characteristics and traits of national character in its pre-invasion campaign.

What are the defenses against this mental attack? First of all alertness, watchfulness, that discerns fully how Herr Hitler would try to utilize this twentieth-century Trojan horsepower of mentalized warfare. A spy who is known to a country's counter-espionage service, and closely watched by them, is not only powerless but can actually be made useful. In the same way, by keeping watch against such mental invaders as constantly and keenly as the Home Guard watch for parachutists and the coastal patrols search for invasion barges, such intangible attacks could be uncovered and thus rendered completely powerless.

I believe, however, there is real and urgent need in Britain today for the people, and especially their leaders, to wake up while there is still time to the serious nature of this attempted mental invasion, the same sort of stultifying attack which put the American authorities to sleep and thus made the tragedy of Pearl Harbor possible.

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